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ANXIOUS TO HEAR.

The State Department Would Like Some Word from Hawaii.

JUDGE GRESHAM IS PERTURBED

He Says That Colonel Blount's Report Will Not Be Published.

IT WOULD ADD NOTHING, HE STATES

Today's Steamer Should Bring News of Minister Willis—No One Is Sure That Dole Has Stepped Down.

Washington, November 17.—Inquiry at the capitol fails to develop any response to the suggestions which have come from some parts of the country, most especially from the Pacific coast, to the effect that the president should be impeached for his course in the Hawaiian matter. Senators and members, when asked to express themselves on this phase of the question, refused to consider it seriously or to discuss it at all. The most that any of them will say is that no question of that kind can be properly raised at this time, when so little is positively known of the plans of the administration, with reference to Hawaii, concerning its action in Honolulu. Furthermore, it is noticeable that back of all the carping on the question on the part of those who criticise the course of the administration there is a feeling that there is no disposition upon the part of the administration to place the country in a position that will be permanently embarrassing or injurious to our interests or harassing to our national pride.

Willis Has Nerve Enough.

Many do not really believe that the marines will be called out to restore the queen, whatever the circumstances under which she was deposed, and some say, that even if they should be, they would want to see Mr. Blount's report and also Minister Willis's account of the proceedings, so as to know just what ground the government stood upon in performing this act, and just how it was done. Where Minister Willis is known he is highly regarded as a man of just instincts and much national pride and his friends say he is not apt to do anything rash if he finds that the president and the secretary of state have been misled. He is, on the other hand, prompt to act, and if his orders are imperative, if he has accepted the mission with the understanding that he is to perform this service regardless of consequences, or if he is left with discretionary powers and finds it to the interest and dignity of the government which he represents to re-enthrone Liliuokalani he would go to the greatest length his instructions would justify in that duty.

A Delicate Matter to Discuss.

These matters, senators and representatives say, must be fully before them before they can discuss even informally the proper course for congress to pursue in the premises.

There are some who will not speak on the subject for publication in any way in the absence of a full statement of the case and before it is known what, if anything, is to be done. Others speak very frankly, but decline to allow themselves to be quoted by the press, and occasionally they speak very harshly. Many senators and members dwell upon the fact that the president failed to announce his policy concerning Hawaii while congress was in session and they resent his course in this respect. They say that Mr. Cleveland has shown a desire from the beginning to deprive congress of any part whatever in settling the question and some assert the opinion that his course was determined upon before his inauguration. In support of this theory they instance the fact that he withdrew the Hawaiian treaty from the senate on the 5th of March, the next day after his inauguration.

There is enough coming to the surface to indicate that the question will receive a great deal of attention at the hands of congress during the approaching session and it is very evident that there will be come very sharp speeches upon the subject, even though congress should take no action of any kind whatever.

Will Not Publish Blount's Report.

Secretary Gresham in a hurried moment of departure from the state department today, gave a few words of information on the Hawaiian situation to an Associated Press reporter. He said, with emphasis, that there was to be nothing further given out on the subject. The much talked of Blount report is not to be given out to the public. Indeed, it is strongly intimated that there was nothing in the report that was not indicated in Mr. Gresham's letter to the president.

"Is it true, Mr. Secretary," he was asked, "that the administration has a tug outside of San Francisco harbor to gain time in bringing dispatches from Minister Willis into port.

"Why certainly it is not true," said Secretary Gresham. "It is nonsense." He went on to say that not only was this not true, but it was not true that anything further has been dispatched to Minister Willis. This assertion of the secretary seems to be meant as an intimation that Minister Willis has received his instructions in full and is fully equipped to act in all coming contingencies.

No Tug Waiting Outside.

Although the department has not its tug waiting outside of San Francisco to gain time in receiving news from Minister Willis, there is a natural anxiety manifested as the time approaches for the arrival of the Australia at San Francisco with the news of Minister Willis's movements. If the Monowai, held over from Thursday, her schedule time of departure, is to be held over until the arrival of the Australia, she will probably have to wait until tomorrow. The Australia is an old ship, built on the Clyde, and she was rebuilt at a cost of about $325,000 after she was burned to the water's edge. The naval officers here say that she is the fastest thing on the Pacific.

It Was Shaky Ten Years Ago.

W. N. Armstrong, at one time attorney general of the Hawaiian islands, talks interestingly of the situation in the Hawaiian islands. He said: "It seemed evident to me as much as ten years ago, that it was not possible to long maintain the existing government. Then the white people were loyal to the government beyond what any of the natives were. As a matter of fact, the natives never were in sympathy with the government that succeeded the rule of superstition and blood rights of old chieftains. The white people sustain it to maintain the respect for the forms of law and for the sake of a working form of government. If, at any time, the white people's support had been withdrawn, it would have crumbled to pieces.

"In 1881, Kalakaua invited me to come out to Honolulu and my brother, General Armstrong, of the Hampton Indian institute, urged me to go, thinking I might do good."

Honolulu had been the home of Mr. Armstrong's boyhood and his widowed mother lived there at that time.

"I went," he continued, "after there had been a period of disorder and change in the government. I was made attorney general and soon afterwards Kalakaua started around the world. I accompanied him. Liliuokalani was appointed regent in the king's absence. The late H. A. P. Carter, formerly Hawaiian minister at Washington, acted as attorney general ad interim in my place. One of the first things he said to me when we got back was that if Liliuokalani ever succeeded to the throne, there would be trouble for the people of the islands.

"Of course I had many opportunities to talk with the king during our long trip. He used to say that the Hawaiians ought to be brought forward. I told him he would not trust one of them himself. He refused to have a native even for a chamberlain.

"I tried hard to point out to him how wise it would be to let well enough alone and take things as he found them. He kept harping on the superior number of natives. When he was elected the adherents of Queen Emma, wife of Kamehameha V, broke out into insurrection. The natives had always said of Kalakaua: 'Aule alieu.' 'He is no chief.' "

Dole Is Half Yankee.

The persons with whom Minister Willis is to deal in following out his instructions in regard to the provisional government, are the president and executive committee. The following sketches of the members of the council may be of interest:

Sanford Dole, president of the government and administering the department of foreign affairs, is forty-eight years of age, was born in Honolulu, of American parentage, was educated at Punahou college in Honolulu, taking a finishing course at Williams college. He studied law in Boston, was admitted to the Massachesetts bar in 1869, returned shortly afterwards to Honolulu where he soon became a leading practitioner, which position he held until his elevation to the bench in 1887. He was elected a representative in the legislature, 1884 to 1886. He was a leader of the opposition to extravagance and corruption which finally precipitated the revolution in 1887. He was a member of the executive council of revolutionists of 1887 but withdrew before the culmination, being too conservative to agree wholly with the radical action then taken.

After that he was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1887, which position he has filled with the greatest credit to himself and satisfaction to the people until he resigned it to assume the position he now holds.

Samuel M. Damon is about forty-eight years of age, of Hawaiian birth and American parentage. His father was Rev. S. C. Damon, for forty-five years chaplain of Honolulu Seamen's Chapel and editor of The Friend, the best newspaper in the Pacific. Mr. Damon is the managing partner of the banking house of Bishop & Co., a concern of approximately $2,000,000 capital; one of the managing trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop estates, valued at $1,000,000, devised in trust for the support of a manual training school for the Hawaiians, direct or in several corporations, and a large owner of cattle ranch property. He was a member of the board of health during 1888-89, and minister of finance during 1889-90.

Captain James A. King is a Scotchman by birth, for many years a sea captain by profession, and a resident of the islands for the past twenty-five years. For a number of years he has been superintendent of the Walder Steamship Company, a company of $300,000 capital, owning seven steamers and doing about half of the inter-island trade.

William O. Smith is forty-four years of age, of Hawaiian birth and American parentage, educated at Punahou college at Amherst, Mass. He was successfully sheriff of the islands of Hawaii, Kaui and Maui; was admitted to the Hawaiian bar; was deputy attorney general in 1876-77 and also in 1880-81; was elected member and took a leading part in the legislature of 1878, 1884, 1887, 1888 and 1889. In addition to practicing his profession, he is an extensive owner of sugar plantation stock and director in some half dozen corporations, managing trustee of the estate of the late King Lunalilo, and conducts a large trust and investment business, managing some thirty or more estates. He is married to a lady of Irish birth and is a member of the Congregational church.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON RETICENT.

He Does Not Care to Discuss the Administration's Hawaiian Policy.

Indianapolis, Ind., November 17.—When ex-President Harrison was asked today to express his opinion relative to the Hawaiian situation he said:

"I hardly think that I care to say anything about that unfortunate Hawaiian affair. I fully realize that there is a desire to get my views on the matter, but I do not feel that it would be the proper thing for me to rush into print.

"What I did is a matter of record, and why should I now resort to an explanation, or a dissertation on my official acts? Of course, the move of the present administration is directly opposed to anything that I did, but it has done nothing, in my opinion, which can be considered in the nature of a personal attack upon me.

"Conceding that such were the case, however, I might even then decline to make answer. I don't like to discuss public matters in any phase. Congress took cognizance of all that was done, and my attitude toward the provisional government of Hawaii is well known."

"And you have no opinion whatever to express on the recent decision of the Cleveland administration?"

"I repeat that it would not be wise for me to express an opinion. In due time the acts of the present administration in relation to the management of Hawaii will be, I have no doubt, properly and fully examined, investigated, and, I might say, ventilated. At that time the facts will all come out, and if there is anything to know the public will know it.

"I do not know that the full purport of the government's intention has yet been made known. I was somewhat surprised, however, that the correspondence in relation to that affair was not asked for during the recent session of congress. I watched the proceedings of that body closely, fully expecting that the government would be called upon to produce this correspondence, including that which was had during my administration, and which was turned over to my successor, but I suppose the matter was lost sight of by reason of the greater question then under consideration.

"This correspondence might throw some light on Hawaiian affairs, but as it is all in existence it will speak for itself. I must decline to give an opinion on the controversy. Those who know my course in the past as regards that matter can, perhaps, imagine my feelings."

MISTOOK HIS MAN.

Watson Thought the Injured Husband Was Afraid of Him.

BUT ROBERTS DID NOT FEEL SO

He Took an Axhandle to His Enemy, and Then Shot Him.

A WEAK WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT

She Had Been Too Friendly with th Young Man, and Her Lord Drove Her Off Once.

Franklin, Tenn., November 17.—(Special.)—There was a sensational tragedy here today in which a prominent young man lost his life. Charles Watson, aged nineteen, the representative of an old and wealthy family, was shot and almost instantly killed by John R. Roberts, a prominent dry goods merchant who is several years older. There had been bad blood between the parties for some time, due to Watson's alleged intimacy with Mrs. Roberts.

A few days ago Watson took lodging at the Elliott house, where Roberts boarded. The proprietor advised him not to come there at the time. Today Roberts left his overcoat at dinner time and Watson seeing it, said:

"See, the rascal is afraid of me, and ran off without his overcoat."

The Porter Gives Watson Away.

The porter of the hotel went to Roberts's store and reported this remark. Roberts went next door, secured an axhandle and went back to the Elliott house. Arriving there he struck Watson over the head but was grabbed by Mr. Neely, the proprietor of the hotel. After some angry words were exchanged, Watson drew his pistol and fired three times, one ball taking effect and making a flesh wound in Roberts's leg. Roberts thereupon drew a revolver and shot Watson through the side. Watson walked into a saloon adjoining and died on a billiard table three minutes later. Roberts had not lived with his wife for several weeks.

Kicked His Wife Down Stairs.

It seems that Roberts had cause to suspect his wife some time ago. Recently when she left home for a visit to Memphis he employed a Nashville detective to watch her. Mrs. Roberts was met at the depot here by Watson and that night they registered singly at the Nicholson house, being assigned to rooms 232 and 234. Roberts was informed and came here on an early morning train. Going to his wife's room he dragged her out and kicked her down the stairway, since which he has not lived with her. She went on to Memphis, remaining there three days. She is a daughter of Colonel N. N. Cox, the seventh district congressman.

TWO CONVICTS DIE IN THE FLAMES.

They Had Slipped Away from Their Work and the Fire Caught Them Asleep.

Birmingham, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—Two white convicts were burned to death at Pratt mines at 2 o'clock this morning. They were Joe Mims, sent up from Chilton county, and Frank Munday, from Mobile.

They were on the night-working force and were supposed to be at work cleaning off the tracks. Instead, however, they slipped off and hid in the prison washroom, where they soon fell asleep. At the hour mentioned a negro convict was seen to steal up to the washroom window and throw something in. The next second the room was in a blaze.

He had thrown kerosene in the room and set fire to it. The watchman summoned assistance and finally put out the fire, but not until M— and Munday were burned to death.

CAPTURED A MURDERER.

He Killed a Man and Ran Off with a Woman and Her Daughter.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 17.—(Special.)—By means of his young colored servant girl, whom he had engaged a month ago, Policeman Fritz captured Charles Sherman, alias Mack Fletcher, who is wanted at Harmony, Ga., for the murder of Jeff Gore. Sherman pretended to be the girl's father, but she seemed greatly affrighted whenever he appeared, which the officer noticed. He questioned her and she told the story of how Fletcher had killed Gore and ran off with her mother and herself, leaving the former at Albany to bring her here. He was at once arrested and at police headquarters confessed his crime. A telegram from Preston said he was the man wanted and that a detective would come for him.

BUCKALOW'S TERM CUT SHORT.

He Might Have Lived Longer Had He Been Sentenced to Hang.

Birmingham, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—Will Buckalow, the young white man who was convicted last week of murder committed at Coalburg and sentenced to imprisonment, was crushed to death today by a cave-in at one of the slopes in the Pratt mines. At the trial some of the jurors and many citizens thought Buckalow should be hung, and all that saved him was that he was very drunk at the time he committed the crime.

Those who were in favor of the death sentence now say providence has endorsed their judgment.

Two Hundred Indicted for Illicit Distilling.

Jackson, Miss., November 17.—(Special.)—The federal grand jury has found to date 228 indictments, 200 of which are for illicit distilling.

The counsel for Gibbs, ex-postmaster, indicted for embezzlement, argued a motion today to quash the indictment. Judge Niles took the matter under advisement and has not yet announced his decision.

Thieves on the Move in Gadsden.

Gadsden, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—Gadsden is infested with a gang of burglars. Last night they entered the boarding house of Mrs. Browning and secured a two-hundred-dollar gold watch and nearly as much cash from a boarder. They next entered the boarding house of Robert Hasson and took a large sum of money. There is no clue to the robbers.

Reward Offered for a Murderer.

Columbia, S. C., November 17.—(Special.)—The governor has offered a reward of $75 for the arrest of L. R. Hayes, charged with the murder of Ned Hayes, in Marion county, last August.

Must Sue in the Courts.

Washington, November 17.—The interstate commerce commission today, in an opinion by Commissioner Clements, announced its decision in the case of Blanton Duncan against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, and against the Southern Pacific and the Louisville and Nashville systems. The decision contains important rulings on rates in household goods and emigration moveables, carload and less than carload lots, and limitation of carriers' liability in case of loss.

"The remedy of a party for damage to goods shipped resulting from delay, detention, loss, breakage, rotting and other deteoriation or other damage, not attributable to a violation of any provision of the act to regulate commerce," the opinion says, "is by appropriate action in the courts, where a contract is made with a shipper by a carrier."

FLORIDA'S LAW.

The Sports There Insist That Prize Fighting Is Not Prohibited.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 17.—(Special.)—As a good deal is being said right now about the Florida law with reference to prize fights, The Constitution's correspondent here reproduces what the Florida statutes contain concerning them:

'Whoever, by previous appointment or arrangements, meets another person and engages in a fight shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding $500.

"Whoever is present at such fights as an aid, second or surgeon, or advises, encourages or promotes such fight, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding $500."

Preceding this is the law against duelling, including the offences of accepting or delivering a challenge, acting as aid and the publishing of another as a coward for not fighting or accepting a challenge to fight. As both articles provide for the punishment of attending surgeons, the inference would be that duels of the death-dealing sort and fights of a similar character were contemplated by those who framed these statutes, and this is why the sporting fraternity here and elsewhere insist that a "glove fight" cannot be classified as fights within the meaning of these statutes.

In support of this theory, they cite the fact that at one time during Governor Fleming's administration he was called upon to take action in the matter of a glove contest advertised to take place in this city, in the Park opera house, and he directed the sheriff to proceed according to law. That officer arrested the principals after the contest was over. They gave bail and were released. When their cases were subsequently called for trial, the prosecuting attorney asked the court to "nol pros" them, inasmuch as there was no statute under which the men could be punished or even tried. This was done, with the full knowledge and consent of the governor and the attorney general.

THE FIGHT WILL COME OFF.

If Not in Jacksonville, the Sports Will Go Outside for the "Mill."

New York, November 17.—The New York sporting fraternity feel sure that the authorities in Florida will not interfere with the proposed boxing contest between Champion Jim Corbett, of America, and Charles Mitchell, the heavyweight champion of England. A well-known sporting man said today that notwithstanding the statement made in this morning's paper to the effect that the governor of Florida would prohibit the meeting of the pugilists at the Duval Club, the meeting would undoubtedly take place January 25, 1894, the date fixed. If not in Duval county, the mill will be brought off in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

Richard K. Fox has agreed to offer a trophy worth $2,500 for the boxing champion of the world and he will allow the contest to come off either in England or the continent in case the contest cannot be brought off in the United States.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Colonel O'Ferrall Will Be Inaugurated with Due Pomp and Ceremony.

Richmond, Va., November 17.—(Special.) It is now pretty well decided that the inauguration of Governor O'Ferrall will be characterized by an imposing military display and that the incoming executive will deliver an address. Colonel G. Percy Hawes, who is a great admirer of the governor-elect, called on Colonel O'Ferrall this morning and informed him that the military were exceedingly anxious to honor him on the occasion of his inauguration. Colonel O'Ferrall accepted.

The only appointment that the incoming executive has decided upon is that of Mr. Evan R. Chesterman, to be his private secretary. Mr. Chesterman is a member of the local staff of The Dispatch and a son of Colonel W. D. Chesterman, The Dispatch's well-known managing editor. Colonel Nash and Justice East, of Norfolk, called on Colonel O'Ferrall tonight in the interest of the appointment of General Charles J. Anderson as adjutant general. Colonel G. Percy Hawes, another aspirant for this office also called to pay his respects and was accompanied by Colonel H. C. Jones, of the first regiment of infantry.

THEY ARE JOLLY, GOOD FELLOWS.

The Gridiron Club Boys Come South and Have a Memorable Dinner.

Asheville, N. C., November 17.—(Special.)—A special train of three Pullmans, a smoking and a baggage car brought the Gridiron Club of Washington correspondents here this afternoon. Twenty of the members were accompanied by their wives. The party came under the chaperonage of Colonel W. A. Turk, the general passenger agent of the Richmond and Danville and the correspondents were his guests. Here they are the guests of Colonel McKissick, of the Battery Park, and the citizens of Asheville. This afternoon they were driven about the city, and tonight the club was banqueted at the Battery Park. The club, however, assumed the reins soon after the banquet began and conducted it in its own inimitable style. President Frank Hatton presided. This was the first Gridiron Club dinner at which ladies were guests, but there was never a brighter or more entertaining one. It proved a brilliant revelation to the Ashevillians.

Will Not Take a Hand.

Columbia, S. C., November 17.—(Special.)—An order from Judge Simonton was today served on the attorney general notifying him that there will be a hearing next Wednesday of the issues involved in the case brought by the South Carolina road to test the interstate commerce feature of the dispensary law. General Townsend says that he will not appear, and that the state will not take part in these cases.

Governor Tillman Appoints Delegates.

Columbia, S. C., November 17.—(Special.)—Governor Tillman today appointed the following delegates to the farmers' national convention, to be held in Savannah, December 12th: Delegates at large, J. William Stokes, Orangeburg, S. C.; W. D. Evans, Marlboro, S. C.; first district, E. R. Walter, Orangeburg, S. C.; second district, R. B. Watson, Edgefield, S. C.; third district, J. S. Newman, Clemenson college; fourth district, J. D. M. Shaw, Laurens, S. C.; fifth district, T. J. Cunningham, Chester, S. C.; sixth district, J. S. Cantey, Camden, seventh district, H. R. Thomas.

Generosity of a Railroad President.

Gadsden, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road, has wired a donation of $200 to the agricultural school and experiment station at Albertville. Marshall county, eighteen miles west of Gadsden. This school is being built by the state.

Booth's Estate.

New York, November 17.—The appraiser of Edwin Booth's estate, Dr. Von Schaaik, has filed his report, which gives the gross value of the estate left by the late Edwin Booth at $602,675. After deducting for debts, legacies, final expenses, the balance is $462,335.

PICKS UP SLOWLY.

Business Appears to Be on the Mend, but Not Fast.

SOMEWHAT BETTER IN THE SOUTH

Railway Earnings Show Decreases for the Last Month Reported.

MORE INDUSTRIES OPEN THAN CLOSED

Long-Headed Business Men Are Waiting to See What the Immediate Future Has in Store.

New York, November 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Business has been irregular, without actual increase in volume. At the south an improvement in demand is noticed in leading Tennessee and Texas cities. Heavy sales of southern pig iron and the breaking of the drought in the southwest are features. The demand for rails is checked because of the cut from $29 to $21 in price, and the outlook for a further reduction. At eastern cities there is a more hopeful feeling, but no improvement in demand except within a day or two for clothing, woolens and shoes.

The net railway earnings for September and nine months reflect unfavorable trade features, with decreases of 9 to 5 per cent, respectively, as contrasted with like periods last year. Not one group of roads show a gain of gross earnings for September, while only one, the Central Western, showed a gain in net.

At Baltimore jobbing is light and the volume falls behind that of 1892. There is no improvement in delivery for staples at Pittsburg, business being confined to actual wants. Makers of pig iron and steel continue to refuse contracts for 1894 delivery at present prices. The arrival of cold weather at Buffalo is too recent to have had any material effect in stimulating a seasonable demand. General trade at Cleveland continues to show only a moderate activity, though there is some indication of activity in industrial lines. There is a slight gain in the demand for merchandise at Cincinnati and inquiry for pig iron has increased. Trade with the interior at Detroit is restricted, although no improvement is looked for with the continuance of colder weather. There is a fair demand in groceries and dry goods at Louisville, but activity centers in the demand for new crop tobacco. There has been some gain in general trade at Chicago due to the cold weather, in clothing, woolens and shoes. Northwestern lumber mills are closing with large stocks on hand.

The demands for dry goods and hardware at St. Louis has improved and there are more inquiries for pig iron and steel. General trade at Kansas City has been unfavorably affected by mild weather, except in hardware, the demand for which has improved. Omaha reports collections slow in spite of the greater ease in money. Collections are not reported favorable at Milwaukee, and jobbers still exercise unusual care in extending credit. There is no material change at Minneapolis, although a better feeling among bankers is reported. General trade in Ontario is quiet and without feature notwithstanding colder weather which has caused a better feeling in dry goods.

Dun & Co.'s Report.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: Business is gaining, but it is a constant complaint that the improvement is slow. This is because very few realize how heavy a load business has to drag after it in climbing up again. Uncertainties weigh heavily.

There has been great encouragement during the past week in the fact that November payments are far more satisfactory than was expected and yet the extensions of the month would have seemed alarming in other years. Merchants who collect part of the amount due are rejoiced, but their buying power is not as large as usual. The extraordinary shrinkage in purchase for consumption, if lessening, has still made it impossible for many firms to go on as before, and the largest failure of the past week, that of the Thurber-Whyland Company, illustrates embarrassments which cannot be terminated in a week or month.

Monetary difficulties no longer hinder. It is true the treasury cash has fallen to $97,388,595, of which only $85,490,891 was gold, but there is no such alarm as there was when the gold reserve alone went below $100,000,000. Business is not leaning on the treasury and it is well that it is not. Receipts for the month thus far are about $5,000,000 less than expenses, and the imports in October decreased about $20,000,000, partly because of inflated valuation of goods imported last year. The weekly imports at New York decrease, in part, from the same cause.

The condition of industries improves, but they wisely wait the revival of purchases by consumers. Twenty-four works of all kinds have wholly or in part resumed, against fourteen closing. Yet less than half of the iron works' power is active, and out of ninety-nine woolen mills only ten are working full time, while forty-five were shut up November 1st, the production for four months in men's woolens being 14,343,431 yards, against 25,554,306 last year. State factory inspectors report that out of 90,000 persons employed in textile mills in Philadelphia only 17,500 are at work.

In boots and shoes there is also a decided improvement in spite of the fact that orders are lighter than usual.

Shipments from Boston for the week were only 5 per cent less than the year before. The volume of business through the clearing house continues and for the past week increased 18.6 per cent.

The failures of the week have been 364 in the United States, against 205 last year, and thirty-six in Canada, against thirty-five last year. Besides one bank in Ohio and the Thurber failure there were four of liabilities of over $100,000 and sixty-eight others over $5,000. The volume of indebtedness of firms failing in the previous week was $3,727,467, against $3,467,346 the week before, being larger east than south.

THE MOVEMENT OF COTTON

Shown by Secretary Hester in His Weekly Report.

New Orleans, November 17.—The movement of cotton into sight, according to Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, shows an increase of 82,261 bales, or nearly 26 per cent for the past week over the seven days ending November 11th last year. Compared with the same seven days year before last there is a deficit of 64,846 bales. For the first seventeen days of November the movement has been 138,581 ahead of last season and 195,462 under the same time in 1891. This makes the total excess for the seventy-eight days, September 1st to November 17th, inclusive, 87,391 over the corresponding seventy-eight days of last year, and a deficit of 910,535 bales under the same time year before last.

The amount brought into sight during the week ending tonight is 400,654 bales, against 318,593 for the corresponding seven days of last year, and 465,500 for the same time year before last, making the total for the seventeen days of November 958,064, against 819,483 and 1,153,526. The amount brought into sight since September 1st has reached 3,105,950 bales, against 2,818,359 last year and 4,416,486 for the same time year before last.

The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports 2,379,418; against 2,169,487 last year and 6,000,745 for the year before last; Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac river to northern mills and Canada, 229,200, against 272,398 and 442,922 for the same time year before last; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 302,180, against 190,014 and 403,523; southern mill takings, 195,152, against 186,660, and 169,298.

Foreign exports for the week have been 148,089, against 256,967 last year, making the total thus far for the season 1,378,044, against 1,319,658 last year, or an increase of 59,186. Northern mill takings during the past seven days show an increase of 22,383 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and the total takings since September 1st have decreased 96,921.

The total takings of American mills, north, south and Canada thus far this season have been 631,209, against 724,829 last year. These include 431,328 by northern spinners, against 530,249.

It must be remembered that the weekly, monthly and season comparisons in Secretary Hester's reports are made up to corresponding dates last year and year before. Comparisons to close of corresponding weeks are misleading as totals to close of this week last year would take in seventy-nine days of the season and to the close of this week in 1891 includes eighty-one days, whereas to close of this week this year covers only seventy-eight days.

At Business Again.

Muncie, Ind., November 17.—Last evening Mayor Brady, receiver of the Citizens' National bank, which closed its doors August 4th, returned the bank back to the directors at the request of Comptroller Eckles, who had been notified that the concern was in condition to resume. William M. Marsh, cashier, resigned and will be succeeded by Charles M. Turner, late cashier of the First National of Sedan, Kans. The bank will open its doors Monday.

NOT IN A SWEET HUMOR.

Sugar Men Are Displeased with the Probable Report of the Tariff Bill.

Washington, November 17.—The general meeting of the democratic membership of the ways and means committee, which was ordered today, did not materialize, although every member was in the city and at the capitol. The failure to meet was quite as much of a surprise to the members of the committee as it was to the public.

Congressmen Cockran, of New York, and Bynum, of Indiana, had hurried back to the city in response to messages demanding their presence, and the former was somewhat astonished on hearing that no formal call for a meeting had been issued today.

The proposed action of the committee in removing the sugar bounty is arousing much opposition from Louisiana planters, and Congressman Boatner today, on behalf of the Louisiana people, entered a vigorous protest against the proposition. An open letter was today filed with the committee by Mr. E. P. King, protesting against the removal of the bounty and the admission of sugar free of tariff.

The subcommittee having under consideration the bill of Mr. Bryan, to authorize the redemption of the 2 per cent United States bonds, has ordered a favorable report on the measure.

'TWAS A LIVELY MEETING.

Mr. Powderly Denounced the Methods of Certain Knights.

Philadelphia, November 17.—The fourth day of the Knights of Labor general assembly was the liveliest yet. General Master Workman Powderly made a scathing denunciation of the methods of certain men in the order, and a general denial of charges made by Secretary-Treasurer Hayes. He talked for a long time about the state of the order and its future prospects. Other members made things lively by declaring that the stories printed in two of the Philadelphia morning papers were lies, made out of the whole cloth. Their statements were challenged by several of the opposing faction, who said there was a great deal of truth in the stories. The debate was so long and so animated that the general master workman did not start his speech until nearly 12 o'clock.

As usual, the meeting was held behind closed doors, and the reporters were referred to A. S. Worlsley, of Beaver Dam, Ky., editor of The Kentucky Industrialist, and a member of the press committee. Mr. Worlsley said the greater part of the time this morning was taken with the work of correcting the minutes of the past three days.

The only question in interest this morning, in the opinion of the press committee, was a proposed change in the constitution by which delegates shall hereafter be elected by popular vote, instead of from central organs as at present. The new plan is favored by many, but is opposed by some, and no action was taken upon it.

In the afternoon, Master Workman Powderly resumed his address. He called to mind a number of alleged violations of rules by some of the delegates. He said very plainly that some one was divulging the secret deliberations of the assembly both to individuals and newspapers, and recommended that measures be adopted by the delegates in person, who were not guilty of any such violations, to endeavor to have the practice stopped. This created no little comment, and the usual protestations of innocence from all.

BIRMINGHAM IS AMBITIOUS.

The People There Are Working Up a Movement to Change the Capital.

Birmingham, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—The Jeffersonians are in favor of removing the capital to Birmingham. They say Montgomery is the "haven of ring politicians and the seat of political corruption," and that an honest government for the people cannot be administered in that atmosphere. A score of Kolb people interviewed today were openly for removal. The only difficulty is that the capitol property is entailed. The deed to the state of the block on which the capitol is located provides that the property shall be used for a state capitol and that when it ceases to be so used, the land and all of the buildings thereon shall revert to the heirs of the grantor. It is true the old capitol building is not worth a great deal, but the grounds are worth something, and, of course, there will be many, even among the Jeffersonians, who will change their mind when they get to the legislature, if they ever get there.

There are, it is believed, a majority of democrats in the state who would like to see the change made also.

They Are Getting Bloodthirsty.

Raleigh, N. C., November 17.—(Special.)—A white man named Elliott was placed in jail at Smithfield today for the murder of his wife to prevent her from giving birth to a child. Elliott is a farmer.

Two white men named Outlaw and Rhodes had a desperate fight at a store in Wayne county yesterday. Rhodes cut Outlaw in a score of places and the latter rushed out, seized a piece of plank and crushed Rhodes's skull. Both men will die.

Veterans Will Go to Augusta.

Columbia, S. C., November 17.—(Special.)—The Confederate Veterans of Columbia will take in the Augusta exposition. At a rousing meeting of Camp Hampton it was unanimously decided that the invitation of the exposition company to be present next Thursday be accepted. Quartermaster Brooks will leave here Tuesday to make arrangements for the accommodation of the camp.

George Gould Denies It.

New York, November 17.—The report to the effect that Miss Helen Gould was to wed Actor Harry Woodruff, and that the latter would take a two years' course at Yale to fit himself for the bar, was emphatically denied on the authority of Mr. George Gould at the Western Union building this afternoon.

CANNOT FIND HER.

A Young Woman May Have Been Burned in the Wreck.

SHE BOUGHT A TICKET FOR THE TRAIN

No One Can Tell What Became of Her After That.

TWO MORE DEATHS MAY OCCUR

Judge Dowdell Is Very Low, and the Child Has Small Chance of Recovering—The Conductor Cannot Talk.

Opelika, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—The debris from the wreck on the East Alabama railway Tuesday night has been almost entirely cleared away, and regular trains are again running on schedule time.

The wreck resulted even more disastrously than first reported. The company's loss will reach into the hundreds of thousands in damages and loss of property.

A special from LaFayette to The Opelika Evening News states positively that a young, unknown, white woman also perished in the flames. The young woman purchased a ticket in Opelika for Roanoke, and whether she boarded the train after purchasing the ticket cannot be learned. Conductor Flarity lies injured in LaFayette, and is not in a condition to make a statement. All the passengers have been accounted for except the young woman, and many believe that two victims, instead of one, were burned to a crisp.

Mail Clerk W. J. Carden experienced a very narrow escape. At the time of the catastrophe, he was sitting by a stove in the mail car. The instant his car left the rails, he sprang to the door and made a wild jump in the dark. It proved a leap for life. The stove overturned with the car, and a mass of flames shot up instantly. Had Mr. Carden been in the car, no power on earth could have saved him.

The injured passengers, a list of which appeared in today's Constitution, are all getting along nicely except Judge J. R. Dowdell and the infant child of Mrs. Roberts, of California, both of whom it is feared will die. Dr. C. B. McCoy, the company's surgeon, returned from LaFayette this morning, where he has been since the wreck rendering medical assistance to the injured.

A SCHOONER GOES DOWN.

She Had a Cargo of Rice—Her Crew Escaped.

Savannah, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—The two-masted schooner Tangier, from Satilla for Savannah, with 3,000 bushels of rice consigned to John Screven, sank about fifteen miles off the north end of Warsaw island Wednesday morning. The schooner struck a strong head wind and a heavy sea and the bow was stove in. The forecastle was soon filled with water and she sank in two hours after the accident. Captain Hill and the crew were all saved by pulling to the shore in a flat-bottom batteau. The schooner belonged to Captain [illegible] and was valued at about $2,000. The cargo was [illegible] but there was no insurance on the schooner. Both are a total loss.

Two Injured in a Runaway.

Heflin, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—This evening, while Mr. Fred Vaughan, an old and respected citizen of this place, and W. S. Moore, of Bowden, were driving out in the country, the horse became frightened, ran away and threw both out of the buggy. Moore had one leg broken, besides other painful injuries. Mr. Vaughan was painfully bruised and seriously injured internally.

An Opera Manager Killed.

Morrison, Ill., November 17.—Charles Andrews, proprietor of the Andrews Opera Company, traveling in their own private parlor car, met a horrible death today. Andrews stepped from one railroad track to another, to avoid a westbound freight train, when the eastbound Omaha express struck him, throwing him under the freight, where his body was ground to pieces.

She Ate Chicken and Died.

Birmingham, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—Lizzie Brown, a negress, was found dead in her bed, at North Birmingham, this morning. She was perfectly well last night and it is suspected that she was poisoned. Somebody sent her a cooked chicken last night and it is thought this might have been poisoned. The coroner has the case in hand.

Found in the River.

Richmond, Va., November 17.—The body supposed to be that of W. H. Simpson, of Harris, was found in the river today. There were no marks of violence on his person. The man had been missing from his boarding house since the 3d of the month. He had only been in the city about a month, and it is believed that he came from York, Pa.

JOHN RUTHERFORD HANGED.

He Was One of Fulton's Most Desperate Characters.

Trenton, Ga., November 17.—(Special.) Today finished the earthly career of John Rutherford, one of the most widely-known criminals of Georgia. For several years he has been confined in the penitentiary of Cole City, Ga. On June 21, 1891, in company with several other desperate prisoners, he made a determined break for liberty, which resulted in the death of four convicts and two guards. Rutherford was tried for the killing of Jesse Rankin at the September term of court, but was recommended to the mercy of the court and was sent back to the coal mines to serve a life sentence.

Since that time he has participated in several desperate attempts to escape. At the September term of court this year he was again put on trial for killing Pat Roland, another guard, who was killed at the first outbreak. Rutherford was convicted and today he was hanged. Since being confined in jail he has professed religion, and this morning was taken to a small stream near Trenton and baptized. At noon he was led from the jail to the gallows, on the southern limit of the town. He addressed the multitude for over an hour, and earnestly implored both young and old to profit by his example and untimely end. He warned them never to have anything to do with whisky or cards or to take that which was not their own.

John Rutherford was a negro of more than ordinary ability.

The trap dropped at 2:05 o'clock. In fifteen minutes the body was cut down. He displayed nerve in approaching death.

HOW THE HORSES RAN YESTERDAY.

At Nashville.

First race, four and a half furlongs, Gratz Hanley, 4 to 5, won, Bayless second, Saddlebag third. Time .56 3-4.

Second race, six furlongs, Tea Set, 7 to 10, won, Long Broeck second, Footrunner third. Time 1:15 1-4.

Third race, six furlongs, Selma, 6 to 5, won, Alapathy second, Dollie third. Time 1:15 3-4.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth [illegible], Oxford, 8 to 5, won, Aldebaran second, [illegible] third. Time 1:47 3-4.

Fifth race, five and a half [illegible] L. Evans won, Susie Nell second, [illegible] third. Time 1:08.

Sixth race, six furlongs, Ex[illegible] won, Tom Kelly second, [illegible] Time 1:15 1-2.

CLOSED THE CASE.

Three Commissioners Appointed to Sell the Georgia Southern.

AN INDEPENDENT NEGRO MURDERER

He Does Not Give a Rap if They Do Hang Him, He Says—A Counterfeiter Tried—Other Macon News.

Macon, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—The Georgia Southern and Florida case was concluded this morning, all the main issues involved having been disposed of.

The most important matter that came up this morning was the appointment of commissioners to conduct the sale of the property. Mr. Hoke Smith, for the bondholders, nominated Mr. Thomas B. Gresham, of Baltimore. The other claimants were not willing that Mr. Gresham should be appointed sole commissioner. A consultation of all the interested parties resulted in an agreement by which Mr. Gresham, Hon. Robert A Nesbit and Hon. John L. Hardeman, of this city, were appointed as a board of commissioners to conduct the sale.

The commissioners are to be paid $1,000 each for their services.

A consent decree was mutually agreed upon by the attorneys in the Macon and Birmingham case. The main issues and rules of law involved in this case were identical with those in the Georgia Southern and Florida case, and there was no necessity of fighting the whole battle over when the result would inevitably had to have been the same.

The Macon and Birmingham road, by the terms of the decree, will be sold at the courthouse door in this city on the first Tuesday in March, the same date as the Georgia Southern and Florida sale.

Hon. Isaac Hardeman was appointed sale commissioner to conduct the sale of the road.

Colonel Nat Harris won quite a victory for the local creditors of the Georgia Southern and Florida in the matter of interest. Colonel Harris made a motion that the local creditors who held claims, in round figures, amounting to $49,000, and who have not had the use of their money for two years, were entitled to interest on the amount of their claims the same as the bondholders. Mr. Smith contended for sometime that the bonds were contract debts and, of course, in their very nature, were interest bearing, while the local claims were local accounts and not entitled to interest. Finally, after consulting the authorities, Mr. Smith consented to Mr Harris's motion. This is quite an important matter to the creditors of the road in Macon.

The court adjourned at 11 o'clock leaving the Exchange bank case involving $40,000 loaned money and some other interventions for trial next week.

Judge C. C. Smith, of Hawkinsville, will occupy the bench next week, as Judge Roger L. Gamble cannot remain another week.

Will Certainly Hang.

Harry Miller, who is under sentence to hang December 15th, will certainly have to stretch hemp, as his attorneys, Grace and Blount, have decided not to make a motion for a new trial.

There seems to be little doubt in the mind of anybody familiar with the case at all that the negro, Henry Miller, fired the shot that robbed Mr. Braswell of his life. The case against Miller, although [illegible] his innocence, was considered a very clear one. His attorneys made a hard fight for him, but the great burden of evidence was against him.

Harry Miller was seen this morning by a Constitution reporter and told that he was compelled to hang and that he had only a few days to live and was asked to tell the straight story concerning the murder.

He replied, "I have testified to all I know about the case; I do not know anything about the man or the murder, and if they are going to hang me let them go ahead, I don't give a damn. I am not going to say a word to anybody."

Miller displayed more nerve than at any time since his arrest, and was sullen and obstinate.

Boston's Case.

In Boston's case, however, the attorney will move for a new trial on the grounds that the evidence did not justify the verdict of the jury nor the light sentence imposed by the court. All the evidence against Boston was purely circumstantial, and none of this did more than to establish an indirect connection of the prisoner with the crime.

A Money Maker.

Sam Booth, quite a well-known citizen of Johnson county, was given a preliminary trial for counterfeiting before Commissioner Erwin yesterday afternoon and placed under an $800 bond.

Booth is charged with making counterfeit coins of the denomination of dollars and nickels. Amos Wiggins, a brother-in-law of the accused, and a neighbor, Asher Edenfield, were the principal witnesses. They alleged that Booth had shown them spurious coins and asked them if they could detect any difference and tried to induce them to take an interest in a manufacturing enterprise, the profits of which were to be the root of all evil.

Booth claimed that the prosecution was really a persecution and that domestic complications and troubles were the cause. He declined, however, to give the court, who was willing to hear any and all testimony bearing on the case, the grounds of the trouble.

It is stated that while at a boarding house in charge of an officer, Booth made several attempts to do the witness personal violence.

Couldn't Stand the Test.

The military examining board, with headquarters at Macon, which has been conducting the examination of a number of recently appointed military officers, will complete its work today.

H. H. Little, of Talbotton, stood a good examination for the captaincy of the Southern Rifles of his city.

Colonel Varnerdoe, of Valdosta, went through as colonel of the Fourth Georgia regiment.

James Kimbro and H. P. Slayton, nominated for lieutenants of the Spalding Rifles of Griffin, both failed to come up to the standard.

He Has Gone.

Hon. Hoke Smith, after making a $20,000 fee out of the Georgia Southern and Florida case, left for Atlanta this morning. He will spend Saturday in Atlanta, and go to Washington Sunday morning.

DR PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

[Va]nilla ... Of perfect purity— Of great strength— Economy in their use Flavor as delicately [deliciously] as the fresh fruit.

IT WAS LIGHT FROST.

Physicians Warn Refugees Not to Return Home Too Soon.

DANGER STILL LURKS IN THE AIR

Houses Should Be Thoroughly Disinfected—Persons Going from a Colder Climate Run a Big Risk.

Brunswick, Ga., November 17.—(Special.) At 9:30 o'clock tonight I found Surgeon Murray, in command of the Marine hospital, and Dr. Hugh Burford, president of the Brunswick health board, and requested them to give The Constitution an official statement as to the effects of the two frosts in Brunswick and when refugees could return.

Surgeon Murray said: "The frost of night before last gave us great hope that ten days more would stamp out all atmospheric conditions which seemed to cause yellow fever. The frost was not a freeze. A freeze would admit all our folks. The frost last night was about as good as nothing, for it, followed by warm weather today, all parasites in the city became revivified and able to repoison all the air as was our condition a week ago. The prospect of a few hot days blight our former anticipations of good results from the frost. Nevertheless, we are in a better condition than if we had had no frost. We are in a better condition, but the condition is not improved for those who come here from a colder atmosphere. Those who come now run a major chance to take the fever, and are liable to follow the example of nearly all the refugees who have been permitted to come in or have slipped in during the last three weeks, that is, they have the fever and are liable to die. The refugees referred to have come in from the immediate environments, and three have already died. It is trifling with reason or flying in the face of Providence for people to come to Brunswick without submitting to me the request for their houses to be thoroughly cleansed. This would reduce the danger to a minimum, but does not make coming to Brunswick safe. Patience and the exercise of good common sense are as much needed now as when we had forty cases a day and a death a day. If all government measures should cease, Brunswick would not be free for Waycross, Savannah and the state of Florida will be so anxious in regard to their home property and safety as to cut us off from a big share of our world.

"The state health officer of Florida, who has great confidence in me, begs me to stop the Brunswick fever and take such steps as will absolutely prevent an outbreak next summer. Brunswick people have much interest in this, perhaps more interest than any other community in our country. If the people will be only patient three weeks at the most will let us out. The detention camp will care for refugees as long as necessary. The indigent and all are welcome."

Not Safe Yet.

Dr. Burford said: "I don't think we have had cold enough to make it safe for refugees to return, for Brunswick is so close to sea water that cold would not affect us as it would other places. I have received a number of letters and telegrams from my absent patients who are anxious to return, basing their desire upon the degree of cold that they experienced in their recent locality. These I have advised that it is not safe to return. I have now under treatment five new cases, all white. Our first frost did not stop the fever, and while I am anxious to see the end, I cannot conscientiously give my consent to the return of the people I love, whose lives may thereby be jeopardized. I hope within the next three weeks Brunswick will be in a condition to permit the return of her citizens without endangering them and to take her place again as one of the cities of the United States. I have confidence that Surgeon Murray will so thoroughly disinfect the bedding and houses which have been contaminated that when he says it is safe for absentees to return it will be absolutely safe. Those people who are in comfort had better wait patiently where they are than to return and risk the dangers of infection and probably death." C. W. D.

Three New Cases.

Brunswick, Ga., November 17.—There were three new cases of fever reported today, all of which are whites as follows: Mrs. T. B. Ferguson, Victoria Akridge and Benjamin Akridge. Only one patient was discharged—Nisi Bowden, colored.

JESUP READY FOR COMMUNICATION.

The Suspicious Case Discharged and Trains Will Stop There Today.

Jesup, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—Another heavy frost and ice made their appearance this morning. This absolutely finishes the epidemic here. The suspicious case so much dilated upon was discharged well today and there can be no further room for cavil, even by the most suspicious and timid. This statement is official. The cordon of guards was removed this morning by order of Surgeon General Wyman, thus leaving Jesup open, at least to the outside world to come in, and unless the railroad officials are too timid all trains will be allowed to stop here tomorrow.

FORMING A MARINE FORCE.

Forty Volunteers Organize Crews and Submit Their Action to the Governor.

Brunswick, Ga., November 15.—(Special.)—About forty citizens met yesterday to organize a marine militia. C. P. Goodyear was elected chairman and J. R. Thompson secretary. All present enrolled their names and by unanimous vote elected Captain G. H. Merrifield lieutenant commanding. Captain Merrifield immediately organized his list of crews and forwarded them to Adjutant General Kell and Governor Northen for approval. If the law authorizing the marine militia is passed the action of the meeting will be considered by the gentlemen it was referred to. The revival of the feeling in regard to the marine militia in Georgia is due to Captain Merrifield's personal efforts, aided by General Kell and Captain Raderick, of Atlanta, Brunswick hopes to secure it.

Education Day at the Fair.

Augusta, Ga., November 17.—Education day at the Augusta exposition brought out 5,000 school children and twice as many parents and relatives of the little ones.

The orator of the day was Mr. J. L. M. Curry, trustee of the Peabody and Slater funds. President J. H. Chappell, of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, made a very happy speech. President Patrick Walsh, of ceremonies, and Superintendent of Education Lawton B. Evans, delivered the welcoming addresses. A feature of the exercises was the choral singing by six hundred school children.

Winder Will Be Wet.

Jug Tavern, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—An election was held here today to decide whether, in rechartering the town under the name of Winder, the prohibitory clause, as it stands in the present charter, should be left out. The vote was in favor of leaving the clause out of the new charter, which makes the town wet when the new charter is granted.

HIS HORSE FELL ON HIM.—A horse which Mr. Will Jones, the liveryman, was riding last night, fell. The horse's weight fell on one of Mr. Jones's legs and broke it.

SCREENS PUT BACK.

Saloon Men in Rome Take Courage from a Recent Decision.

HE DID NOT FOOL THE ENGINEER

A Swindler in Mexico Tries to Make Some Money Out of a Railroad Man—Bicyclers on a Long Run.

Rome, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—There is a city ordinance here prohibiting the use of screens, painted glass or any makeshift for a blind in the front of barrooms. Up to a couple of weeks ago nearly every saloon in the city had a conspicuous pile of boxes just at the entrance, which served the purpose as well as real blinds. This led Rev. G. W. Duval, pastor of the Second Methodist church, to preach a red-hot sermon on the subject, in which he arraigned the city officials for winking at the makeshift.

In a few days the order went out and the boxes disappeared. Up to yesterday no saloon exhibited the slightest makeshift. Today, however, Bryant & Vandiver, the largest concern in the city, placed a lot of cases larger even than before, behind which one may dodge without fear of being seen by passers as he bends his elbow.

"The ordinance is unconstitutional," said Mr. Bryant, "and according to a supreme court decision in Indiana the other day, we can use real blinds or screens if we so desire. We will make a fight on it if necessary."

The reappearance of the screen is causing something of a commotion in the city.

A Mexican Swindle.

Coley Pearce, an engineer on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, received a letter a few days ago purporting to be from a United States consul in Mexico. It told of the death of a friend of Pearce's and contained a newspaper clipping telling of it. It stated that two gold-mounted pistols, some diamond studs, some money and a lot of fine clothing had been left to Pearce and they would be forwarded as soon as he sent $23 to cover burial expenses. Pearce telegraphed to Washington and found the whole affair was a swindle. His friends are congratulating him on his wisdom.

Coosa River Corn.

Deputy Sheriff Dallas Turner is exhibiting some samples of splendid corn raised on his Coosa river plantation. The ears average nearly a pound and a half each, and fifty of them will make a bushel. He is also showing a persimmon that weighs half a pound.

A Long Ride.

Six young men from Charlevoix, Mich., have passed through Rome on wheels en route to Port Orange, Fla. They say there are twenty-eight in the party and the others are coming along behind. They are going to spend the winter hunting and fishing in Florida.

Social and Personal.

Miss Ada Fletcher and Mr. R. W. Given, both of this city, were married November 15th.

On the same day Miss Josephine Evans, of Floyd county, and Mr. J. W. Martin, of Woodruff county, S. C., were married.

Colonel C. M. Harper and Mr. Blount Hamilton left yesterday for a week's hunt on Ossabaw island near Savannah. They expect to kill several deer.

A charming reception was given by Miss Mamie Rounsaville last evening complimentary to Miss Ollie Cleghorn, of Summerville, Miss Louise Mumford, of Cartersville, and Miss Spyker White, of this county.

THE "MAGNET" WOULD NOT TELL.

She Went Before the Grand Jury but Refused to Testify.

Cuthbert, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—Annie Abbott the "little Georgia magnet," who has astonished all nations of the world, gave one of her preformances to a large audience at the opera house last night. The "little magnet" arrived at the opera house rather late, and as the audience had become generally informed of some sensational domestic trouble the little magnet had experienced during the afternoon, they awaited in patience, and naturally sympathized with her in her trouble.

It seems that she and her husband, who is her manager, had had some words during the afternoon in their room in the hotel about the finances resulting from her entertainments. She accused her husband of disposing of them in a wrong way—it is said on a woman in Atlanta. It is said further that the husband was somewhat under the influence of whisky. Hot words ensued, and it is said that the "little magnet" received two or three stinging blows. The "little magnet" was very much enraged and she averred that she would never show again under his management after the Cuthbert engagement. On the stage, however, her manager was easy and gentle and no one would have ever thought that they had had the fuss in so short a while before.

The audience naturally sympathized with the little woman, and as the grand jury was in session, they had her to go before it the next morning. She had, however, relented before then and refused to testify against him before that body. She was under the impression that her doorkeeper disclosed the trouble and caused her to go before the grand jury and she discharged him forthwith. Whatever may be the wonderful powers of the little woman in raising great weights, resisting force and pressure, it seems that she has not the power of warding off Milledgeville attachments, or hot words or blows from her husband.

ATHENS IS GLAD OF IT.

Now That the Northeastern Is Loose an Extension May Be Built.

Athens, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—The action of Governor Northen in appointing Mr. Rufus K. Reaves the state agent for the Northeastern railroad receives the warmest commendation from the citizens of Athens.

Instead of considering the default of the Richmond and Danville on the interest of the Northeastern bonds as a thing to be deplored, the stockholders and a great many citizens deem it a god-send.

Now, it is affirmed, the chances of extending the Northeastern on to Knoxville and thus giving to Athens and Macon a direct line to the great west, are brighter than ever before.

It is estimated that if this is brought about the amount saved annually in coal freights alone for Athens would be five or six thousand dollars, and for Macon twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. These amounts added together would make a fair interest on $500,000.

If such an extension of the Northeastern can be made there can be no doubt that the value of the road will be greatly increased and what is now a burden on the state's shoulders might be transformed into a profitable investment.

But how will this be brought about? It is not at all probable that the state will be willing to put another dollar in what many consider an elephant on its hands.

It would take quite a subscription list to start the ball rolling, but if the big undertaking were ever accomplished it does seem that there would be a great field for profit.

What may be the outcome of this, no one can possibly know, but everybody in Athens is deeply interested in the subject, and it is being discussed on all sides.

Mr. Reaves has gone earnestly to work to get the affairs of the road in shipshape. He took charge immediately upon being informed of his appointment by the governor, and he expresses his determination to run it as economically as possible.

A Negro Badly Cut.

A negro dance and eating festival ended in bloodshed and excitement last night.

Women and whisky were at the bottom of the difficulty. Every one was so nearly intoxicated as to make the recital of facts from any of the witnesses rather uncertain.

Lucius Holt, the negro who was so badly cut, is unable to say positively who cut him, but a negro woman who was present says that she saw John Winkfield do the cutting.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

A Lawyer Argues That Free Iron Would Be the Making of Alabama.

MR. SMITH FIGURES OUT HIS CASE

The Reasons That Pittsburg Could Not Compete for the Western Trade—An Iron Man's Answer.

Birmingham, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—In a conversation today Mr. A. G. Smith, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, said he did not want any tariff on coal and iron. He says he believes that if these articles are put on the free list it will help this section of the country vastly more than a tariff would. Mr. Smith thinks free trade would ruin Pittsburg. He says:

"It is acknowledged that iron can be made here for $7.50 per ton. The freight from here to Philadelphia is $4.01, making the cost, delivered at Philadelphia $11.50. He says it is claimed here that iron cannot be made in Philadelphia for a cent less than $11.50. It is a universal boast of our iron men that we can make iron here, pay the charges to Philadelphia and sell it there at a profit. Allowing that the calculations contained in our commercial club's manifesto to the ways and means committee are correct—that free iron would reduce the cost of pig iron $1.50 per ton in Philadelphia, and free coal would reduce it $1 per ton more, making the cost in that state only $9, we would still have an enormous advantage over them in the western trade.

"For instance, the freight rate from here to Cincinnati, the retailing point for the west, is about $2.50. This added to $7.50 the cost of making the pig, is $10, delivered in Cincinnati. Pittsburg's rate to Cincinnati is about $3, which added to $9, the price to which it is claimed free trade will reduce the cost of iron-making up there, gives us an advantage of $2 per ton."

Mr. Smith thinks that the west is big enough to use all of the pig iron we can make and we can let the seaboard country make its own iron. It would kill out Pittsburg, he thinks, but not Alabama.

An iron man says that the only flaw in this calculation is the statement that this section could sell all of its iron in the west. He says it cannot be done, that there is competition in Indiana and Ohio. He says if the eastern seaboard trade is lost furnaces here must shut down.

KILLED WHILE 'POSSUM HUNTING.

Ben Helms Was Crushed to Death by a Falling Tree.

Gadsden, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—Ben Helms, living near Hanceville, Blount county, met a horrible death day before yesterday. He was out 'possum hunting when his dogs treed a coon. He cut the tree down and in falling it struck another tree. While he was trying to dislodge it the tree fell, mashing him to a pulp.

Lumbermen Discuss Poor Trade.

Montgomery, Ala., November 17.—(Special.)—The Alabama Lumber Manufacturers' Association met at the Exchange hotel today. There was a very good attendance. The discussion took a wide range, but soon narrowed down to the unsatisfactory condition of trade. The output this year has been about only one-third as much as last year's, owing partly to hard times and principally to railroad freights discriminating against them in such a manner as to amount almost to a stoppage of shipments. So far their protests have been unheeded. No definite action was taken. The committee on transportation was instructed to continue its efforts and report at the next meeting.

FLOYD HAS FINE STOCK.

Her Farmers Are Getting Up a Show for Next Month.

Rome, Ga., November 16.—(Special.)—Rome is going to have a stockraisers' convention the early part of next month, when stock men from all over Georgia and portions of Alabama and Tennessee will meet here. The object is to reawaken enthusiasm in the subject of raising stock. It is claimed, and with the best of reasons, that this country is in no way inferior to Kentucky in this respect, and people here who have fine horses of their own raising want to see the movement pushed ahead.

There will be a large exhibition of stock, and some interesting races. The races by home-raised horses, owned by home people, handled by the owners, will admit of no jockying and will be of unusual interest. The details of the meet will be announced in a few days.

Delegates to the Road Congress.

The road congress meets in Augusta on the 24th. The couny commissioners have elected the following delegates: J. C. Foster, W. A. Wright, I. D. Gaillaird, W. S. Gibbon, S. J. Whatley, W. L. Selman. The following alternates were also chosen: Seaborn Wright, Samuel Trunkhouser, A. B. Montgomery, W. M. Mosely, J. F. Bass and George W. Fleetwood.

Floyd county is noted for her magnificent roadways, and a full delegation will attend the congress. It may be mentioned in this connection that the county now has nearly one hundred convicts at work on her highways.

A REPLY TO MR. GRESHAM.

Ex-Minister Stevens Meets the Attack on His Official Conduct.

Augusta, Me., November 15.—In a signed leader in The Kennebec Journal tomorrow John L. Stevens, late United States minister at Hawaii, will make the following reply to Secretary Gresham's report:

"According to authentic reports from Washington a public crime of startling import is about to be committed in the name and under the authority of the American government. A public crime of less proportions, but in its moral type similar to the stifling of national life and the reform aspirations of Poland and Hungary a few years ago by the imperial despots, and to the crushing out of the newly formed republic of Rome by the usurped powers of Louis Napoleon. All that American piety, American benevolence, American schools and American patriotism have accomplished in Hawaii in the last seventy years are now centralized in the provisional government and stand in its support.

"It is a government honestly and ably administered, and the best government that Hawaii ever had. I know not the influences which induced Secretary Gresham to become an active agent in attempting such a grave offence against American civilization, justice and law. His intense hostility to ex-President Harrison and to the illustrious ex-secretary of state, who passed to his grave in January last, is well known. It was that which caused him to betray and desert the great political party whose honors he had shared and brought him to his present attitude toward his former associates and their work.

"So far as his recent manifesto on Hawaiian affairs casts reflection upon my official action, I care little, except to the degree that his cruel and untruthful words strike at the noble band of men and women who have for ten months stood so resolutely and unitedly in defense of American civilization. The remarks made by me before the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco June 1st, and before the citizens of Augusta June 29th, republished in The Kennebec Journal of today, are answers to most of the shamefully unjust imputations on my official action, under circumstances requiring my deepest anxiety to faithfully serve my country and the cause of humanity.

"Perhaps nothing better shows the character of the secretary's assault than what he says about the hall which the men of the Boston occupied a few days, and until better quarters could be procured. After I had made my request to Captain Wiltse to land his men, as a precautionary safeguard to American life and property, he and his officers informed me that their men must have shelter for the night. Without special information in that regard, I had supposed that the ship's marines had tents of their own for their customary use in case of emergency on shore. I at once wrote a note and sent it by a messenger to secure a large hall that was supposed to be available. The man in charge of the hall was several miles away. I had not known of the existence of the Arion hall until that evening, when a messenger with my note was sent to the supposed agent of the Arion hall, who was a royalist. He returned me a courteous answer, saying he would be pleased to let the hall for the specified purpose, but he had ceased to be the agent, informing me who had then charge of the hall. This required a third note and third effort of a messenger, which proved successful. So much time had been thus consumed that the Boston's marines and sailors were obliged to stand weary hours in the street before they were able to go to their night quarters. All of them would have been lodged at the legation and consulate but for want of room, whereas as many as possible were received, these localities being several streets and squares from the palace and government building. For the occupation of Arion hall by the men of the Boston, the committee of public safety and the supporters of the provisional government had no more responsibility than Secretary Gresham himself."

DENOUNCED BY INGERSOLL.

Opinions of the Great Infidel on Cleveland's Announced Hawaiian Policy.

Boston, Mass., November 14.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, famous lawyer, scholar and orator, arrived in this city last night and registered at the Adams house. He was asked his views on the most important question of the hour, and in reply said:

"The subject that is uppermost in my mind just now is Mr. Cleveland's action in regard to the Sandwich islands."

"Have you any decided ideas upon that subject, colonel?"

"I should say I had. I see that President Cleveland is going to take the word of a democrat who was not in Hawaii at the time of the dethronement of Liliuokalani rather than the word of a republican who was there and saw it all. The democrat who doesn't see knows more, of course, than the republican who does. I believe President Cleveland is making a tremendous mistake. I had hoped the United States would acquire the Sandwich islands by honorable means. It is a great thing for a country to grow, and I want to see this nation expand. With the Sandwich islands we should be the masters of the Pacific; we should have the control of the enormously rich Asiatic trade, but this administration makes the deplorable mistake of leaving all these advantages for some other nation, probably England, to gobble up. Mr. Cleveland has no business to bolster up a throne under any circumstances. Is it likely the people of the Sandwich islands would rather be governed by a crowned head than to govern themselves?

A Nineteenth-Century Blunder.

"Why, the idea is preposterous. I am fully satisfied the people want to be their own sovereigns. Just think of it, the idea of setting up a throne in the western hemisphere at this end of the nineteenth century. Mark my words, Mr. Cleveland will lose a great deal of his reputation by this pitiful business. There's another phase of the question. I don't believe Mr. Cleveland has the shadow of right to take such action as is proposed without the consent of congress. He exceeds his powers in sending the United States navy out there on any such errand purely on his own responsibility. I believe the people of the United States to be overwhelmingly opposed to any project that shall assist in putting anybody on any throne in the world, no matter how small the throne may be. The people of this country would like to own the Sandwich islands—I would, anyway."

LOOKS LIKE INCENDIARISM.

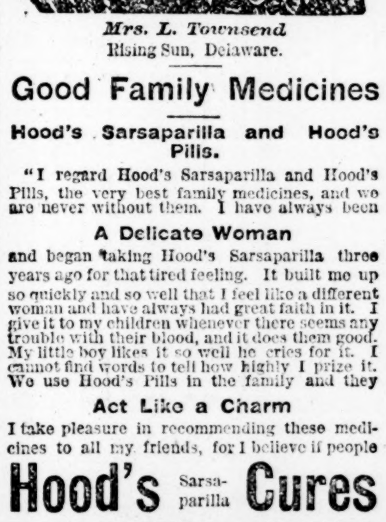
A Hotel, in Which Postoffice Inspector Peer Is Staying, Partially Burned.

Spartanburg, S. C., November 16.—(Special.) The new Windsor hotel, one of the finest structures in this part of the state, costing over $30,000, was partially burned yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock. There was less than $5,000 insurance, which will not cover the loss. It appears to have been the work of incendiaries, as the house was on fire in three separate places—near the kitchen and on the first floor and in the bath room. The second and third fires were put out by the fire department, and shows that there is no connection between the three places. The room alongside one place was occupied by Postoffice Inspector Fred D. Peer, who has caused the first arrest of thirty or forty defaulting postmasters in this county. In this room he had all the records of the cases, bogus bonds, forged bonds and several trunks full of documentary evidence against the parties. These papers were arrayed on a table in the room and a number of the witnesses saw them there when they came to be examined. Mr. Peer's room was seriously damaged and he procured those papers with the utmost difficulty, making three attempts, being driven back by smoke. All the records were finally saved. This, together with the fact that the home of one of the main witnesses for the United States was burned a few weeks ago in his absence and some evidence destroyed, leads to the suspicion that the Windsor fire was a direct attempt, if not to burn the inspector, to destroy his papers.

TO BUILD A COMPETING LINE.

Citizens of Roanoke Organize to Build a New Railroad.

Roanoke, Va., November 16.—For over a year a number of leading citizens of this city have been considering the idea of building a competing line of railroad to connect with some trunk line other than the Norfolk and Western. A plan which, for several weeks, has been under consideration by a number of citizens, culminated tonight in the organization of a construction company, which proposes to go to work at once to build a road to connect either with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad or the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad in Botetourt county, a distance of about thirty miles from this city. The name of the new company organized tonight, and for which a charter will be applied tomorrow, is the Roanoke Railway Construction Company. The officers for the first year, as elected tonight, are: President, R. H. Woodrun, of Roanoke; vice president, J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Coon, of Roanoke. Board of directors, James Simmons, Lucian H. Cocke, M. A. Rife, R. H. Woodrum and M. H. Clayton, of Roanoke; Mosby H. Payne, of Buchanan; E. D. Dillon, of Lexington; and J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton. The officers as well as the other gentlemen who were instrumental in the organization of the new company are men of means, public spirit and enterprise. They believe in the success of their plans and prohpesy that within a year's time another great trunk line will radiate from the Magic City.



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Rising Sun, Delaware.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills.

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, the very best family medicines, and we are never without them. I have always been

A Delicate Woman

and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla three years ago for that tired feeling. It built me up so quickly and so well that I feel like a different woman and have always had great faith in it. I give it to my children whenever there seems any trouble with their blood, and it does them good. My little boy likes it so well he cries for it. I cannot find words to tell how highly I prize it. We use Hood's Pills in the family and they

Act Like a Charm

I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, for I believe if people

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

would only keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand as we do, much sickness and suffering would be prevented." MRS. L. TOWNSEND, Rising Sun, Delaware.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

After the Honeymoon.

Their honeymoon was over,
The timothy and clover
In all the summer fields was turning brown.
'Twas morning, she sat sighing;
Bedewed with dismal crying
She puckered up her forehead in a frown.
Floors sadly needed scrubbing,
Black kettles needed rubbing,
Her castles in the air had toppled down.
When lo! a great magician transformed this sad condition,
For Gold Dust Washing Powder's wide renown
Induced this bride to buy it—as soon as she could try it
No happier home existed in the town.

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Good Health.

"Good digestion waits on appetite and health on both."

You cannot have good health unless your stomach performs its functions. If it does, good health will result. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is the Great Southern Health Builder. A single dose will prove its efficacy and a continuance of its use will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, indigestion and consequent troubles, such as irregular heart action, etc., etc. Try a bottle. It will not disappoint you.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists. CHAS. O. TYNER, Pharmacist Manufacturer, Atlanta, Georgia.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY.

Miss Mary Elliott, one of the most charming young ladies of LaGrange, is in the city, visiting her aunt, Mrs. L. O. Elliott, at 315 Mangum street. Miss Elliott will remain in Atlanta till after the holidays.

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Signor Giuseppe Randegger, the celebrated young Italian pianist, will sail from Naples on the 20th instant, to take up his residence as a pianist and organist in our city. This splendid musician and composer will be associated with Mrs. Hugh Angier, at 36 Capitol square, Angier Terrace.

Eufaula, Ala., November 16.—(Special.)—Monday night a charming entertainment was given at the Morris opera house by Mrs. T. J. Simmons, Miss Woodside and others, all of Union Female college, of this place, of which Mr. Simmons is president. Mrs. Simmons is considered one of the finest vocalists in the south, and Miss Woodside has no superior as an elocutionist. It was a success in every way, and was greatly enjoyed by the large and appreciative audience.

A reception was given tonight by the Columbian Club to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Foy and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Foy, two newly married couples. The former bride was a Miss Dent, of this place, tall and blonde, while the latter is a petite brunette, of Florence. Both are considered rare types of beauty.

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Eufaula Ala., November 16.—(Special.)—The announcement in The Times this morning of the marriage of Mr. Frank W. Jennings and Miss Laura Comer, is the all-absorbing theme of discussion among their friends. It seems that they have been devoted to each other for a long time, and were expected to be married sometime ago, but on account of some objection on the part of relatives, the union did not occur until last evening. About 6:30 o'clock the couple went together in a buggy to Georgetown, across the river, and were united in marriage by J. E. Dozier, ordinary of Quitman county, in the elegant home of Dr. J. W. Mercer, who, by the way, was absent with his wife at the time. There were present Mr. Charles D. Tullis and Miss Janie Reeves, of this city, and Mr. Charles G. Mercer, who acted as friend and host. Miss Comer, now Mrs. Jennings, is the eldest daughter of Mayor G. L. Comer, and a young woman of rare personal charms, beauty and all the queenly graces which combine to make a captivating disposition, popular and a great social favorite. Mr. Jennings is a rising young broker and coal dealer of high commercial standing, from a noble and respected ancestry. He has already achieved more than ordinary business success, having a goodly store of this world's goods, and is on the road to fortune.

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Raleigh, N. C., November 15.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Carroll, daughter of O. J. Carroll, of this city, was married here today to Mr. W. P. Whitaker, of Durham. Rev. Dr. J. L. Carroll, of Chapel Hill, officiating.

MRS. LYONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A Lamp Exploded, and She Jumped from a Window.

Augusta, Ga., November 16.—(Special.)—While nursing one of her children Tuesday night, a lamp, which Mrs. M. Lyons held in her hand, exploded and her clothes caught fire. She was quickly enveloped in flames. To save her young children, who were trying to rescue her, Mrs. Lyons jumped out of a window to the ground, eight feet below. When she got in the open air the wind fanned the flames and before the fire could be extinguished by neighbors she was burned from head to foot. She lingered until 5 o'clock in the morning, when death ended her suffering. Two of her children were slightly burned in taking hold of her. Mrs. Lyons was the wife of Policeman Lyons and she leaves seven children.

Phosphate Pays Better Than Whisky.

Columbia, S. C., November 15.—(Special.) The comptroller general furnishes the following table showing the royalty received from phosphate mining for the fiscal year just ended, the returns being complete with the exception of October: November, $12,441.47; December, $1,358.88; January, $23,432.50; February, $31,203.75; March, $26,090.25; April, $12,465.56; May, $28,598.81; June, $30,385.99; July, $22,521.59; August, $23,023.60; September, $6,205—Total, $217,720.20. The number of dollars received represents the number of tons mined.

MR. CASE BEGINS PRACTICE.—Mr. Marvin L. Case, who was admitted to the bar Monday, has opened an office and started practice. He is a graduate of the Harvard law school.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE of KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY—LEXINGTON, KY.—
"Cheapest and Best Business College in the World."
Highest Award at World's Exposition. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 15 teachers employed. Cost of Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. Short-hand, Type-writing and Telegraphy specialties. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. Special department for ladies. Nearly 1,000 students in attendance the past year. For circulars, address WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres't, LEXINGTON, KY.
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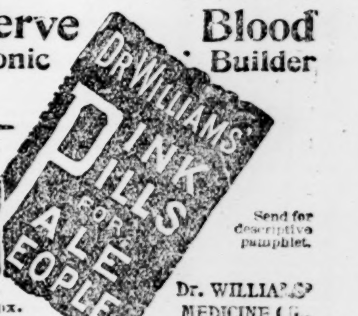

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

KILLED BY A DRAY.

The Driver Was Going Rapidly and Did Not Even Look Back.

Savannah, Ga., November 14.—(Special.)—Alfred T. Reid, sixty years old, was run over by a truck at East Broad and Jones streets yesterday afternoon. At first it was thought that he was not seriously injured. Late last night he grew worse, however, and this morning about 4 o'clock he died from the effects of his wounds. The coroner's jury investigated the case this afternoon and brought in a verdict of murder against the negro driver who the testimony showed, had driven recklessly and carelessly. The driver had passed on without stopping to look back after the accident. The driver, whose name is Scott Peal, has not been caught.

Three Convicts Overpower a Guard.

Columbia, S. C., November 15.—(Special.)—A penitentiary guard was overpowered at the state farm in Lexington today by three white convicts, who took his gun and fled. Their names are Riley Phillips, sent up from Lancaster for larceny; William E. Moore, from York for larceny, and Henry Goggans from Edgefield for larceny. Rewards of $50 apiece for their capture have been offered.

Rumored Sale of a Rolling Mill.

Birmingham, Ala., November 16.—(Special.) It is stated here that the controlling interest in the Birmingham rolling mill was today purchased from Mr. Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky., by the Woodwards, of this city. The mill has been idle for several months, but the statement is made that the Messrs. Woodward have arranged to have the necessary repairs made on the mill as soon as practicable, and that it will be put in operation as soon as the repairs are completed.

HOME FOR THE YOUNG

Mr. Martin, of Fulton, Proposes a Reformatory for the Youths.

HE INTRODUCED TWO BILLS YESTERDAY

One Provides for Institutions to Be Maintained by the Counties, and the Other Puts Them Under the State.

In his recent message to the general assembly, Governor Northen laid particular stress upon the need in this state for reformatories for juvenile offenders. He quoted prison reports to show the great number of mere boys now serving sentence in the chaingangs and convict camps, and expressed the belief that in thus abandoning these young malefactors to their fate, the community was simply manufacturing professional criminals and sowing a whirlwind for the coming years.

This vigorous and humane appeal was met at yesterday's session of the house by two bills introduced by Mr. Martin, of Fulton. This is not by any means the first time that legislation of this sort has been framed. The last bill on the subject was a well remembered measure drafted and espoused by Dr. Felton, but which failed, owing chiefly to what were regarded as intrinsic defects. The chief objection to it was that it made no provision for the separate handling of county convicts, charged with misdemeanors, and state convicts, convicted of felony. It was thought that confusion would ensue in attempting to care for all these in one institution. Moreover it was understood that the bill was opposed by the lessees, and this exercised a powerful influence against it.

The first objection is overcome in the present instance by separate provisions for county convicts. Mr. Martin's first bill provides for the creation of county or municipal reformatories which may be established in the following manner: Upon recommendation by the grand jury, a special election is called and the question primarily submitted to the people. If the vote is favorable, the ordinary or county commissioners (in the case of a county) or the mayor and council (in a city) are authorized to proceed with the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of adequate buildings for the reformatory prison.

In this bill no special restrictions are laid down, the exigencies of each particular locality being allowed to determine the size and character of the buildings. It is simply provided that all county or municipal convicts of sixteen years or under be there confined, and that that there shall be means of separating the sexes and colors. The object is set forth to be the imprisonment, humane treatment and ultimate reformation of the inmates. It is also specified that the reformatory shall be made as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

The other bill for the state reformatory is more complex. It begins with a clause providing for the appointment of three commissioners by the governor. One must be a farmer of practical experience and successful record, one a physician of eminence in his profession and one a business man known for his good sense and sound judgment in affairs. These three are to take an oath to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office and they may be at any time removed by the governor for cause.

They are authorized to select a site for a state reformatory. It must be good agricultural land and of an area not less than 700 nor more than 1,000 acres. The price is not to exceed $10 an acre and the total cost of land and improvements, not inclusive of buildings, to be $10,000 or less.

On this tract is to be located the reformatory. The bill provides for the further appropriation of $10,000 to erect the buildings, which will be of the simplest character, and to purchase stock and agricultural implements. A further sum of $15,000 is to be set aside for maintenance until the institution gets in running order, when it is expected it will support itself.

Although the main employment will be agricultural, the purpose is to introduce industrial pursuits in time. It is stipulated, however, that under no circumstances shall the inmates be allowed to come into competition with free labor. This has been the stumbling block of similar institutions in other southern states.

A special clause provides that after the establishment of the reformatory all prisoners coming within the stipulated years shall be transferred thither and thereafter judges shall sentence such juvenile offenders to the reformatory, instead of the prison or chaingang. Both bills were referred to the committee on prisons.

Physical Pools.

Directly after the reading of the journal senate resolution No. 2, in reference to "physical pools," was read. The resolution was reported back by the committee on railroads, to whom it had been referred, with a recommendation for its passage. It describes physical pools as combinations to control the transportation of cotton by land or water and deprecated such combinations as detrimental to competition and inimical to the best interests of the country. It also provides for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the subject and suggest legislation to arrest such monopoly.

This resolution was put and the affirmative vote already taken when Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, rose and addressed the house in opposition to the measure. It was avowedly based, he said, upon mere rumor, and it was folly to further antagonize a class of property that had been already ruined by unfavorable legislation. Even if such pools or combinations were contemplated, what damage, he asked, could be done to the public. If the great transportation companies decided to adjust a rate and divide the profits among themselves, who was injured? The legislature now exercised an almost despotic power over the railroad interests that had built up and developed the country and one by one crushing and oppressive laws are driving these companies into bankruptcy. At all events why not wait and see whether an illegal and dangerous combination was about to be formed. Mr. Harrison made a powerful and impassioned argument and closed with a motion to table the bill.

Mr. Martin replied favoring the resolution. It was understood, he said, that these pools were being formed to unjustly discriminate against certain towns and counties.

"Is not such discrimination already forbidden by law?" asked Mr. Henderson.

"I believe so," replied Mr. Martin, "but this is an evil and we should nip it in the bud."

Mr. Harrison again took the floor. He read the bill and dwelt upon the opening phrase, "It is reported on reliable evidence." This was altogether too vague a basis for legislation, he urged, and after all, who was hurt? The beneficiaries would be the weak roads. The bill did not even state positively that these pools were in violation of the law. It says, "Whereas it is alleged that such pools are contrary to the spirit of the law." He closed by urging the house not to commit itself to such unwarranted and mischievious legislation.

A general debate followed and on final vote the resolution was concurred in—ayes, 83; nays, 32.

Third Reading.

The bill of Mr. Graham, of Appling, to protect game in the state was read. Mr. Battle, of Muscogee, offered a substitute, as did also Mr. Lewis, of Milton. To both substitutes a number of amendments were offered and the committee who considered the measure reported it back with radical amendments of its own.

The result was rather confusing and while the speaker was seeking to unravel the tangle of amendments and to determine the matter of precedent among the numerous members who clamored for a hearing on the floor, Mr. Branch, of Columbia, moved to recommit the bill to the committee room.

The motion met with strong opposition from the friends and authors of the different measures before the house. Mr. Graham urged that there be no further delay in passing on the matter and appealed to the members not to bury it in the committee room. Mr. Battle also urged immediate action and a motion was made to refer the bill to the house as a committee of the whole. A vote was taken and this motion was lost. The motion to recommit was then renewed and after some trouble in securing a quorum was passed.

By consent a senate substitute for Mr. Harrison's bill creating a county court in Quitman was taken up and read. This substitute provides that the clerk of the superior court in Quitman county be ex-officio clerk of the new county court. It was put to vote and concurred in.

The next bill read was that of Mr. Cumming, of Richmond, to amend the code so as to authorize more than one election precinct in certain militia districts containing incorporated towns and cities. It was briefly explained by the author and passed without opposition.

Mr. Reagan, of Henry, asked unanimous consent to have a local bill taken up out of its order. Several noes were heard and the house was evidently unwilling to depart from the order of the calendar. The bill referred to by Mr. Reagan was among the last on the list and was to provide a system of public schools for McDonough. It is very long and that fact doubtless has a bearing on the action of the house.

Mr. Branch, of Columbia, here moved that bill No. 698, by Mr. Hogan, lay on the table. This bill is to make county school commissioners elective. There was no dissenting voice and the measure went to the table.

The clerk then proceeded to read the first bill on the calendar, that of Mr. Fulcher, to authorize the city of Waynesboro to issue bonds for school purposes. A substitute making a number of minor changes was offered by the committee and the bill in this form passed.

The bill by Mr. Lewis, of Milton, to amend the law fixing the salary of the supreme court sheriff was tabled at the request of the author.

The bill by Mr. Smith, of Telfair, to repeal the charter of Milan was passed.

The next bill was that of Mr. Stapleton, of Sumter, amending the law of '91 regulating the business of building and loan associations. The bill was amended by the committee and in its amended form provides a method for companies ceasing to do an interstate business, to get back the securities deposited under the law with the state. As the old law stood such companies were forced to deposit securities, but there was no provision for their return in case of the organization going out of business. It was solely to remedy this defect, Mr. Fleming said, that the bill was framed.

A vote was taken but failed to develop a quorum. This was repeated with similar results and when the clerk for a third time made the count without reaching the requisite eighty-eight the point was made that no quorum was present.

"The only way to settle the question," said the speaker, "is to call the roll. The clerk will proceed."

The roll call resulted in ayes 104, nays none, passing the bill.

The bill by Mr. Bloodworth, of Monroe, to authorize coroners to use county constables for the service of summonses to witnesses, jury and others at inquests was next read. Before it was put to a vote Mr. Bloodworth stated briefly that this and two other bills of a collateral nature were merely in the interest of economy. The bill was then passed.

The bill by Mr. Hodge, of Pulaski, to extend the authority of boards of road commissioners, ordinaries or county judges was read. This bill is very elaborate and provides that upon application of one-tenth of the voters of any county an election may be called to submit the provisions of the act to the public.

Mr. Hodge took the floor to explain the measure. It was he said to correct the old law on the subject, by which the grand jury may vest the authorities of a county with almost unlimited power in regard to the working, opening and maintenance of roads. The effect of this is to saddle the people with an expense law at the whim of a dozen grand jurors who cannot be said in any sense to represent public sentiment.

This bill, Mr. Hodge went on to say, took the operation of the road law out of the hands of the grand jury and placed it with the people at a popular election. It did not change the law but merely changed the method of putting that law into effect. The discussion was in progress when the hour of adjournment arrived and action was postponed until today.

New Business.

The following were the new bills introduced:

By Mr. Martin, of Fulton—To provide a mode for establishing reformatory prisons in counties and for referring the question to the voters when recommended by the grand jury.

Also to establish a reformatory prison for young state convicts.

By Mr. Cumming, of Richmond—To grant corporate powers to street and suburban railroad campanies.

By Mr. McDonald, of Gwinnett—To remove obstructions from streams in Gwinnett county.

By Mr. Kendrick, of Terrell—To amend the charter of Dawson.

By Mr. Hudson, of Schley—To regulate the costs in misdemeanor cases transferred from the superior to the county courts.

By Mr. Perkins, of Habersham—To amend the act incorporating the town of Cornelia.

By Mr. Bolfeuillet, of Bibb—To authorize constable sales in militia districts to be held at the door of the county courthouse.

By Mr. Thomas, of Coweta—To grant a charter to Excelsior college in Coweta county.

By Mr. Camp, of Douglas—To amend the incorporation of the Douglasville Banking Company.

By Mr. McBride, of Harrison—To make uniform all county and municipal bonds and authorize the attorney general to pass upon the same.

By Mr. Stalvey, of Echols—To authorize registration of voters in Echols county.

By Mr. Graham, of Appling—To amend the code relative to when charges of superior court judges shall be written out or taken in shorthand.

By Mr. Strickland, of Bryan—To establish a board of road commissioners in Bryan county.

By Mr. Roddenberry, of Thomas—To incorporate the town of Cairo.

Also to list the property of the South Georgia college at Thomasville and the Southwest Agricultural and Military college at Hamilton for insurance and to appropriate the sum of $100 to carry out the provisions of the act.

Committee Reports.

The committee on general judiciary reported favorably upon the bill to exempt certain farm products from levy for debt.

The committee on corporations reported favorably upon the following bills:

To authorize Washington, Ga., to issue school bonds.

To authorize the town of Hogansville to create a public school system.

To amend the charter of the town of Stone Mountain.

To incorporate the town of St. Charles.

The committee on county and county matters asked that the author of the bill creating a board of roads and revenues in Bryan county be allowed to withdraw the same.

The general judiciary committee reported favorably on the following bills:

To prohibit stock from grazing on uncleared lands.

To provide registration for the voters of Macon.

To amend the charter of Dublin.

To amend the law relative to working public roads.

WOULD STIR UP STRIFE.

That's What Senator Hackett Thought a Bill Would Do—Senate Routine.

A bill by Mr. Scaife—To make slander or oral defamation of character a misdemeanor, created the only stir the senate had yesterday.

When the bill was read, the author proposed an amendment "providing no prosecution under this act shall be had except by indictment by the grand jury."

It looked like there would be no opposition to the bill until Senator Hackett rose. The senator from the forty-fourth was mild in his opposition at first, but as he pictured the increase of petty suits, the great increase in the jail and chaingang capacity which he believed would be necessary under the bill if passed, he grew eloquent. He said the bill ought to be entitled "an act to indict every person in Georgia who told a lie." He believed a return to the old ducking stool system would be preferable to that act.

Mr. Scaife said he believed everybody who told a lie that injured another's character ought to be punished.

On the roll call on the passage of the bill, a good deal of opposition developed, and it being evident that with the small attendance, the bill could not get the requisite constitutional majority, its author had it tabled.

No Lying About Ages.

If the bill of Mr. Chambers became a law, those male citizens who are a little ticklish on the subject of their ages will have to toe the mark and tell the truth.

This provides that every male inhabitant of the state shall, on making returns for taxation, make a true statement of his age to the tax receiver.

Other New Bills.

Other new bills introduced in the house were:

By Mr. Davis, by request—To amend section 1305 of the code, changing the time of holding elections for congress, making them in October.

By Mr. Blalock—To amend the school laws by reducing the number of members of county boards of education, to be paid a per liem not to exceed $2 a day for each day of actual service.

By Mr. Scaife—To amend section 2571, striking out that portion of the section referring two year's support for widows and minor children, which names the amount of $500.

Bills Passed.

The only senate bill passed was that of Mr. Reese—That receivers and tax collectors are required to give ten day's notice when they will attend to each district.

House bills read the third time and passed were:

By Mr. Cumming—To authorize judges to appoint a special bailiff in cities of 30,000 inhabitants and more.

By Mr. Roddenberry of Thomas—To amend the act incorporating the town of Boston, Thomas county.

By Mr. Harrison of Quitman—Providing a county court for Quitman. Passed by substitute.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

The Committee Returns Thanks.

The joint committee that went to Cave Springs passed the following resolution and requested its publication:

Atlanta, Ga., November 16, 1893—Resolved by the joint committee on the Georgia School for the Deaf, That the thanks of this committee are due and are hereby cordially tendered to the authorities of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad for the use of a special coach and free transportation for this committee from Atlanta to Cave Springs and return on our official visit to said school.

2. That this resolution, signed by our chairman and countersigned by our secretary, be sent to the authorities of said road.

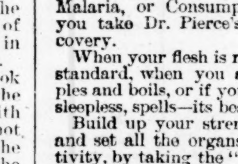
W. M. A. WILSON, Secretary. T. J. SMITH, Chairman.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



THE RACE IS WON—over to good health and rendered impervious to disease when the blood is pure and the liver active. For the liver is the sentinel which permits or forbids the germs of disease to enter the circulation of the blood.

You ought to be germ-proof against Grip, Malaria, or Consumption; you will be—if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

When your flesh is reduced below a healthy standard, when you are troubled with pimples and boils, or if you have dizzy, weak and sleepless, spells—its best to *heed the warning.*

Build up your strength, purify the blood, and set all the organs of the body into activity, by taking the "Discovery." It's *guaranteed* to benefit or cure all diseases resulting from impure blood or inactive liver, or the money paid is refunded.

There's no case of Catarrh so hopeless that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. The proprietors of this medicine will pay $500 for any incurable case.

ITS POPULARITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED

PATRON 1000

SATIN EDGE GRO GRAIN RIBBON.

E. S. J. & CO.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES BURNS SORE EYES WOUNDS SORES Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS SORE THROAT Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

PERSONAL.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep 1-1y.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall St.

LOST.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from my residence, at Kirkwood, a black and white-spotted setter bitch. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to J. C. Kirkpatrick, 9 North Pryor street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 114 Irwin street, a large red Irish setter. Information as to his whereabouts or the return of the dog to the owner will be rewarded. W. P. Hill.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$200 OR MORE to loan on real estate, either straight or payable back monthly. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

$15,000—WE HAVE $15,000 to loan on on improved real estate at 8 per cent interest, instalment plan. Apply to Trust Company of Georgia, 325 Equitable building. nov 15-to dec 1.

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor street. oct 11 to jan 1

LOANS made at 6, 7 and 8 per cent, 1 to 5 years. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta st. nv3 1m

WE ARE prepared to negotiate loans on central and improved residence property. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. oct15-1m

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any good notes well secured. Apply or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. oct 31—1m

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. april 16-1761, thur sat sun

SATZKY, The Tailor;

9 Alabama Street,

Between Whitehall and Broad.

Stylish Goods Always on Hand.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended S. S. Sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

September 18—October 16—November 13

TO HONOLULA AND AUSTRALIA

September 16—October 16—November 16. Apply C. Sheehy, 11 Fort St. W., Detroit, Mich. sep28—3m thur sat

Jackson Office Furniture CO.,

JACKSON, TENN.

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office Furniture. Schools and Churches seated in the best manner. Offices furnished. Send for catalogue. nov14-4w-tues thur sat

The R. M. Rose Co., No 12 Marietta street, holds more old Georgia Corn Whisky from one to five years old, in warehouse and stock, than all the other wholesale whisky houses in Atlanta.

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

HELP WANTED.—Male.

WANTED—Salesman for California wines; $100 per month and expenses with chance for advance; commission if preferred; no experience required. Address, enclosing five stamps, W. A. Vandercook, K., 36 wine department, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—An all-round candy maker. Address B. T. Kuhl, Tampa, Fla. nov17 3t

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary; send stamp. National Detective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind. nov17 6w 3 sun

ANY ONE with push who makes less than $50 a week is not up to the times. Our solicitors earn from $10 to $25 a day taking orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed;" only official fair book authorized by the exposition management; over 500 oblong pages 9x11 inches; 256 full paged copyrighted photographs (sold at the fair at 50 cents each, or $128 for the collection), which we are enabled to sell in one large volume under our concession, at $3.25 to $10, according to binding. Hon. William McKinley, Jr., governor of Ohio, says: "Next to seeing the fair, the best thing is a copy of your publication." Holiday bonanza. Books on time. Freight paid. Big inducements to any one with push. Terms free. Address Globe Bible Publishing Company, 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—6m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position as salesman, shipping clerk or assistant bookkeeper with wholesale or manufacturing house; best of reference given. Address J. J. K., care this office. nov 18—sat sun

POSITION as bookkeeper, salesman or some other honest employment. I will satisfy you. Try me. Best references. Address Bostwick, room 74, old capitol. sat sun

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—Nice cottage, or will share larger house with nice family. Address N. E., care Constitution. sat sun

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

LOOK HERE! 17 Beautiful Lots near North Boulevard, cheap; all inside city limits. Address Owners, Constitution. nov 15-5t.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED PARTNER with small capital to manufacture shoe polish and blacking. Call 34 Auburn avenue.

"SEND FOR OUR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate," telling all about speculation. Mailed free to any address. G. A. Lumpkin, Stocks and Grain, 240 Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. nov 15-6t.

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get good board at very reasonable rates at 27 Luckie street; close in. nov 18—3t

WANTED—Ten young men boarders; board and lodging $4.50 per week, location central, splendid fare. Mrs. Josie M. Hale, 86 North Forsyth, corner James. sat sun

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A young lady stenographer and typewriter; must be competent, write a good hand, and quick at figures. Address Typewriter, Box 771, Atlanta, Ga. nov17 2t

FOUND.

FOUND—A fine dog; owner can have same by paying for this add. and describing dog. Address P. O. Box 128, city.

WANTED—Agents.

WE HAVE AGENTS making $30 per day taking advertisements from the leading firms for our Electric Gust Call, which is put in hotels free. No experience needed. Any agent can make big money. For full particulars enclose stamp. The Electric Guest Call Company, Frank O. Smith & Co., sole agents, LaCrosse, Wis. sept29-13t sat

AGENTS WANTED—Local and general, for a quick selling patented novelty; 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $200 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Company, Drawer 2, Cincinnati, O. oct 24-1y.

LOCAL and general agents wanted for fastest selling book of recent years, authorized edition, "Photographic History of the World's Fair." 250 photo engravings. Retail price $2. Canvassing outfit 50 cents. Best book for holidays. Freight paid. Credit given. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. nov7-15

3-WHITEHALL-ST

EISEMAN AND WEIL

"PUTTING IT DOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE."

Just received 250 Mens' Suits. Rough Scotch Cheviots, Imported Thibets and Clay Worsteds, Round, Square, and Double-breasted Sacks and Frocks.

Your choice this week at $15 a Suit.

If you can duplicate them for less than $18 you can have your money back.

This we guarantee in "Black and White."

EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 Whitehall.

ONE PRICE ONLY & THAT THE LOWEST

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

Richardson street, corner lot 60x184, the finest lot on the south side, beautiful, overlooking the city, fine trees.

Juniper street, corner lot 50x 100 feet front, west side, fine trees, water, gas, curbing, sidewalks, sewer and electric light; most desirable; right at Peachtree with asphalt paving.

Forest avenue, fine corner lot, brick residence with modern improvements, 106 feet front.

Kimball street, two-story frame, all modern improvements, surroundings the very finest in all Atlanta; a splendid home.

Third street, a beautiful lot, elevated, between the Peachtrees, 60x150, a corner—a gem for a home: see it.

Richardson street, near Windsor, lot 50x295.

Juniper street, at Peachtree, 50x200 and 100x200; very choice.

Spring street, close in, lot 100x200; finely improved. A bargain. Terms easy.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

$4,500 FOR WEST PEACHTREE LOT, 45x200 feet to an alley, with east front and located on best part of the street, near Linden avenue.

$1,600 BUYS CORNER lot on CAPITOL AVENUE, 64x200 to an alley, belgian blocks and sidewalks laid in front of lot.

$3,700 for central improved lot in less than 2 blocks of the junction of Marietta and Broad streets.

NOTICE—If you want to buy the handsomest elevated lot, 100x412 feet, in north Atlanta, just outside of the city, with an east front and covered with an oak grove and nicely terraced, call and let us tell you all about it.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree Street,

Some beautiful homes in West End, on Lee street, on easy terms.

Nice house and large lot on Sells avenue; $500 cash, balance monthly.

$1,800—$400 cash and $20 per month—for nice 4-room house, front and back porch, lot 50x150, on West Kimball street.

$2,500 for nice 5-room house, lot 79x135, on Ashby street, West End; $300 to $500 cash, balance $25 per month.

$3,750 buys a house and lot, 50x200, on Nelson street, close in.

$2,500 buys 22 acres of excellent land with good, new, 4-room house, tenement, new barns, corn cribs, sheds, tool, buggy and chicken houses, running fence all around place, 8 miles from center of city, on Powers' Ferry road. An exceptional good place.

I have a cheap piece of property on Walton street for sale chea. Big money in same if held three years.

$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 40x100, on Adams street, just off Boulevard.

I have a lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue that can be bought at a bargain.

$1,100 buys lot 50x175 running through to Box street on Linden avenue. $500 cash, balance in five years. Worth $1,500.

I can sell you a piece of property renting for $90 per month for $5,500; one-half cash, balance monthly. The property is in good condition and well located.

$2,000 buys house and lot 50x200 on Elliott street. Alabama street, when opened, will strike this property. Never offered for less than $3,000.

I make a specialty of collecting rents.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree Street.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE

$110 PER FRONT FOOT for a magnificent corner lot on Peachtree street. Biggest kind of a bargain.

$2,200 FOR a beautiful lot on electric line, fourth ward, not far out, very desirable, and on easy terms.

$4,000 FOR a lovely 6-room cottage, one block and a half east of Peachtree. All modern improvements, nice lot and paved street.

CAPITOL AVENUE—Last chance on that beautiful lot 51x190 this side of Georgia avenue. All we want is an offer.

$1,600—PRETTY six-room house that rents for $17 per month, nice lot, on electric line, north side, fine location and not far out. A splendid investment; 13 per cent interest.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Large, beautiful lot in elegant neighborhood, paved street and several car lines. Must be sold soon. Chance for biggest kind of a bargain.

WE HAVE some lovely and elegant homes for sale on Washington street and Capitol avenue: also some beautiful lots.

DECATUR AND SUBURBAN.

$3,500—FOR the prettiest six-room cottage home at Decatur. Large, beautifully shaded corner lot on Georgia railroad and very near depot and Agnes Scott institute. Big bargain.

$900—FOR an elegant lot on Candler street, Decatur—100x300—east front and beautiful shade. Owner very anxious to sell.

113 ACRES of nice land this side of Stone mountain that we can exchange for Atlanta property.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$1,200 AT VERY reasonable rates on good real estate security.

FOR RENT—Front window desk room in our office.

OFFICE—12 East Alabama street; telephone, 363.

AUCTION

At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson st. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses, to be sold at auction or private sale. Will have more coming in every few days.

T. A. SHELTON.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS

125 Acres 1-4 mile from Red Oak station on Atlanta and West Point railroad; convenient to dinner and accommodation trains for business or chores in Atlanta; 30 acres fine bottom; plenty of cane for stock in winter; 75 acres cultivated; whole place nearly level; 3-r. cottage, pound barn and tenant house; good orchard. Only $3,000; will take $2,000 worth of Atlanta real estate in part pay.

Nine and 1-2 acres with 5-r. cottage, 2 branches, good vineyard and fruit orchard, fronts E. T. V. and G. R. R. about 600 feet, only 4 miles from Kimball house. Only $1,600 or will exchange for Atlanta property.

25 Acres, 8 miles from Atlanta, on G., C. and N. R. R., 2 miles from North Decatur; 5-r. dwelling and several outhouses, good orchard and vineyard, bearing; 4-acre pasture—$1,600.

300 Acres, 3-4 mile from Resaca, in Gordon county, Georgia, on W. and A. R. R.; 4-r. dwelling and outhouses; good orchard; 150 acres open and cultivated, 75 acres bottom on Oustanaula river—$5,000.

80 Acres at Hapeville, Ga., at $50 per acre, payable $450 cash and $500 a year for 4 years and $2,000 at end of five years, or will sell one-half of it on same terms in proportion.

Angier avenue, corner lot 54x200 feet, one block east of Boulevard, for $2,500 and will exchange in part pay for 8 or 9-r. residence in West End or Decatur or Edgewood.

Edgewood lot, 58x198 feet to alley, half-block from Ga. R. R., and one block from electric line, high, level, shaded, natural sod, only $666.66, on easy terms.

Edgewood, new 5-r. cottage on lot 100x160, opposite Tripod's—$2,800, easy terms. Will exchange for city property.

Peachtree homes for sale; choice and cheap on liberal terms.

Peachtree vacant lots on car line, well located for first-class homes, from $110 to $200 per front foot. Buy now while you have a chance to select from a good variety.

[illegible] Acres at Clarkston, 1,520 feet front on [illegible] R. R., 11 miles from Atlanta, dinner and [illegible] modation trains stop at door, new 7-r. [illegible] new barn and stables, fine wire fence, [illegible] bearing vineyard; 400 bearing [illegible] trees, peaches, [illegible] fish pond well stocked; 2 acres of bermuda pasture, fine well. Only $3,500 and will exchange for Atlanta property. This is a very choice suburban home.

$2,600 acres for a neat, new 5-r. cottage, with lot 48x150 feet to alley, stable; on Johnson avenue near Boulevard and Highland avenue electric lines, $800 cash or in real estate, balance at rate $34 per month without interest.

GOODE & BECK.

Corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

G. W. ADAIR. FOREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

FOR RENT.

I have a delightful suburban home near West End, just beyond the end of Gordon street electric car line. New six-room house, fifteen acres, all under fence. A splendid place for a dairy farm.

I have for rent a few vacant offices in the

KISER LAW BUILDING

If you wish to rent a farm, store, offices, manufacturing site, wood yard, sleeping room, residence or anything call and examine my list.

G. W. ADAIR.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this! North side, new and modern 7-room house, with gas, water and all conveniences, on large lot, running through from street to street. Only half block from electric cars and in a section that is being built up more rapidly and with a better class of houses than any other part of the city. Now listen: We will sell part of this as follows: Price, $1,000, 5-year mortgage $2,000, balance only $200 cash, balance $30 a month without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new 8-room house, corner Georgia avenue and Pulliam street. No better built nor nicer finished house anywhere; every possible convenience; paved street, electric cars at door and two other lines just one block away on each side. The most desirable property in the city at the price and on such remarkably easy terms, viz.: $5,150; $650 cash, assume $2,500 5-year mortgage and $40 a month for fifty months. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD MAN—We'll sell you a choice 3-room house, desirable location on good street, one block from Marietta street, near School of Technology, sidewalk down, for $1,000; $100 cash and $16.66 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Good 4-room house, lot 54x138, all improvements down, electric cars in front; $2,000 on monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

RENTING PROPERTY—Near in, 14-room house, rented for $34 per month, room on lot for another house; splendid renting location, $2,700. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEO. WARE,

No. 2 South Broad.

$45 per acre, 50 acres 4 1-2 miles from center of city within 700 feet of railroad station, lovely place for suburban home.

$1,000—40 acres 7 miles from center of city; land all around selling for $35 per acre.

$2,500, or will exchange for city property, 6 miles, good land, 3-r. cottage and outhouses.

$4,000—Will exchange, 210 acres near Calhoun, level valley land, 10-r. two-story residence, large barn; no better land in the state.

$1,500—150 acres Campbell county, 1-2 mile from railroad station, 16 miles from Atlanta, good land, 4-r. cottage, barn and outhouses, two tenant houses, good orchard.

$3,500—177 acres on Atlanta and West Point railroad, fine land and first-class improvements in fine condition, for exchange.

113 Acres, for exchange 13 miles from city near Georgia railroad, enough wood on place to pay for it, good land.

$1,700—141 acres Cobb county, [illegible] Marietta, very fertile, 25 acres [illegible] cotton per acre; good impr[illegible] City property for [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year $6.00
The Sunday (20 to 36 pages) 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
The Weekly, per year 1.00

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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., November 18, 1893.

"Made an Eastern Connection."

The announcement is made from Indianapolis that Congressman W. D. Bynum, who has been the democratic representative in congress from that district since 1884, will not be a candidate for re-election next year, as he "has made an eastern connection," and will form a partnership for the practice of law in Washington or New York.

This is sad. Mr. Bynum only a few years ago was considered one of the most prominent and popular of the democratic leaders of the house, and stood in such esteem among his fellow members that he was strongly urged for the speakership when Judge Crisp was first elected.

Mr. Bynum then stood with both feet on the democratic platform, and there was never a time that he was not ready and eager to defend democratic principles, or to make himself heard in behalf of the traditional policy which has for a hundred years made the democratic party the party of the people.

In the extra session, however, Mr. Bynum, heretofore an enthusiastic bimetallist and an earnest champion of the use of silver, with gold, as a standard money metal, listened to the voice of the patronage siren and upset "the record of a lifetime" in his votes against silver. It is true he made himself solid with the offices, but the indications are that in "establishing an eastern connection," Mr. Bynum has severed a western connection which he could have held for an indefinite period had he not been lured into strange paths by the extra session will-o'-the-wisp. The announcement of Mr. Bynum's intention to withdraw from politics, just at this particular time, is to be regretted. Indeed, the republicans of Indianapolis are already claiming the district, and they go far enough to say that Mr. Bynum is wise enough, in the light of recent events, to know just when to establish "an eastern connection."

The Indianapolis district should not be allowed to go by default. It has been for years a democratic stronghold, and it will be needed next year. If Mr. Bynum is unable to hold the district, the party should cast about for some other leader whose sympathy with the people on the great questions of the day would enable him to overcome whatever loss Mr. Bynum may have sustained.

Uniform Tariff Reform Wanted.

Stated briefly the objection to a protective tariff is its irregularity, its intent and effect being to benefit certain interests and classes at the expense of the whole community; none of its members being able to escape the taxing power of the government, whether it be exercised in order to raise revenue for public purposes or to take one man's money for the benefit of another.

The present tariff is a compound tariff, that is both specific and ad valorem duties are levied on the same manufactured article. The ad valorem duty is supposed to represent the amount of protection which the home manufacturer thinks he ought to have as against the foreign manufacturer. The specific duty is intended to compensate the home manufacturer for the additional cost to him of his raw material, on account of the duty levied on such material. The raw material is taxed and the amount of the duty is charged up to the manufacturer. The latter gets this tax returned to him in the specific duty on his product—very often more than the tax—and he in turn is protected to the full amount of the ad valorem duty. The consumer pays it all.

The contention of the democratic party is that these duties are too high. While the fact that the major part of our income must proceed from a tariff is clearly conceded, it is at the same time maintained that the burden is too grievous and that a tariff for revenue must take the place of a tariff for protection, and if a deficit results, the gap must be filled by taxes of another sort.

Acting on this theory—that is in line with the democratic platform—it is supposed that the ways and means committee of the house, in the bill now being prepared, will put on the free list wood, coal, lumber, iron ore, lead ore, salt, wool and perhaps some other commodities classed as "raw materials." This will result, as a matter of course, in the abolition of the compensating specific duties now received by manufacturers who use any of these raw materials in their business. We say "as a matter of course," because these specific duties, being levied to compensate manufacturers for what they pay out for raw materials, have no place in a schedule of free raw materials where there is nothing to be paid out and so nothing for which to be compensated.

It is to be regretted that some of the northeastern interests, which were earnest for a revenue tariff in 1884, 1888 and 1892, now seem disposed to stop short just at this point, leaving the ad valorem duties practically as they are. This is not carrying out the democratic platform or the principle of a tariff for revenue only. The northeastern manufacturer, with free raw materials and no specific duty, would have just as much protection with the same ad valorem duty as he now gets with taxed raw materials and a compensating specific duty. While the tax to the consumer will be reduced, the irregularity between the favored northeastern manufacturer and the burdened taxpayer will be in every way as decided. This is not the sort of tariff reduction and reform which the democratic platform insists upon, and it is not what this section will contend for.

We do not demand that any special favors be extended to the south. To do this would be to join hands with those who seek to maintain the oppressive irregularities of the McKinley tariff, but we do insist upon a square deal all around, an equal distribution of burdens and blessings.

The south should not and will not be satisfied with free raw materials and the abolition of specific duties on manufactured goods, leaving the northeastern manufacturer with just as much protection as he ever had. Coupled with these changes there should be a radical reduction in the ad valorem duties on linen, cotton and woolen goods and upon manufactures of iron, steel, lead, glass, wood, earthenware, crockery, etc., commodities used by all our people irrespective of race or condition.

In this way only can the irregularities of the McKinley tariff, manifestly one of its worst features, be thoroughly and completely eradicated. Nothing less will be or ought to be satisfactory to disinterested advocates of tariff reform, and that is certainly not genuine tariff reform which leaves the manufacturing interests north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghenies with the same amount of protection they now have under the most oppressive protective tariff the country ever knew.

The City Treasurer.

The proposed amendment to our charter requiring the election of the city treasurer by the people, takes a vexatious and disturbing question out of our local politics.

Under the amended charter the city's funds, under the direction of the mayor and general council, will be deposited in the four banks offering the best rate of interest, other conditions being satisfactory. The treasurer will not control the matter, and no bank will have any interest in his election.

This is as it should be. Under the old system there was always a probability that one or more banks would take an active part in every municipal election, with a view to electing councilmen who would choose a treasurer in their interest, and thus enable them to use the city's money without paying anything for it.

All this will now be changed if the council's recommendation is adopted. The public funds will be deposited in as many as four different banks, and it will draw interest. The people will take care to elect a reliable and competent man who can make the required bond, and the bankers will hereafter feel no special interest in his election or in the election of the general council.

We believe that this much-needed municipal reform will be welcomed by both the banks and the people. It eliminates a question which, under some conditions, might work to our injury, and which has already influenced our city politics in an undesirable way. Under this plan the city's money will be taken care of under the strictly business rules that would control an individual in placing his own funds to the best possible advantage.

Another Foreign Problem.

A few days ago two whaling vessels brought ten Russian convicts to San Francisco. They had escaped from Siberia, and when rescued they were starving in an open boat a thousand miles from land.

The unfortunates are now detained in San Francisco until the Russian consul makes a formal demand for their return. The prisoners claim that they are political offenders, and they ask the protection of our flag. In an appeal to the people of the United States they say that if they are sent back to Siberia they will be loaded with chains, starved and lashed until their blood will run on the ground. "It is so cold there," says the appeal, "that blood will freeze on the ground and look like red ice." They will be sent into the forests to fell trees and pile up the heavy timber at night. Rather than endure such torture, they beg an asylum in an American jail.

All this will excite sympathy, but whether their statements be true or false, our government must stand by its extradition treaty with Russia. These men may be, as they claim, political offenders, but if the Russian officials declare that they are also guilty of an extraditable crime, we shall have to give up the convicts, even though we may be aware that they will be flogged and starved to death in the snowy forests of Siberia.

After their daring attempt to reach our shores in a mere shell of a boat, it is natural that we should desire to shelter them and save them, but we cannot afford to let a matter of sentiment lead us into a violation of our solemn compact with one of the greatest nations of the world.

We cannot accept the testimony of the prisoners and their friends. We must be guided by the statements of the Russian officials. If they say that the convicts are guilty of extraditable offenses, and prove it by exhibiting the transcript of a court record, their side of the case will be made out, and they will have the right to take the refugees back to Siberia and treat them as they please. Perhaps our extradition treaty with Russia is not just what it should be, but that has no bearing on the case. While the treaty stands we must carry it out in good faith.

The Proposed Income Tax.

The New York Tribune in a recent editorial against the income tax says:

The first objection to this tax is that it never has been, and never can be, honestly or fairly enforced. The dishonest escape while the more honest pay. It is a tax which offers a premium on false swearing, concealment of property and income, and all kinds of devices for cheating the government. Experience years ago taught that these devices were demoralizing to public and commercial integrity. Bribery of local officials was one of the evil consequences. An education in false swearing and conscience-twisting was another. The tax was used, moreover, in every part of the country by some individuals to satisfy their grudges against rivals in business, or to cause betrayal of business methods and results.

Why is it that these objections do not secure the repeal of the tax in England? Incomes have been taxed in that country for more than a generation, and the system works so satisfactorily that no political party attempts to disturb it. If an Englishman resorts to bribery or false swearing to escape his tax he goes to prison, and there is no reason why we should not be equally rigorous in this country.

An income tax is an equitable tax. It is levied on wealth and not on industry. The percentage of the tax can easily be changed every year to meet the needs of the treasury, and the change would not, like tariff duties, affect the prices of raw materials and manufactured products.

The democratic idea, favored by Thomas Jefferson and others down to the present time, is to have a graduated income tax on large incomes. This increases the percentage of the tax as the incomes grow larger.

A man with an income of $10,000 a year would, under a 2 per cent tax, pay $200 a year, and if his income is $100,000 he would pay $4,000, because in his case the tax would be 4 per cent.

We need this tax to make up the deficiency in the treasury that will be caused by the coming reduction of tariff duties, but we also need it because it is just and equitable. The burden of taxation should be borne by the men who are best able to bear it—the men who enjoy the largest share of benefits under our government. It is the height of injustice to let a citizen with an income of $10,000 go untaxed, while his neighbor with a cottage or a farm pays perhaps $100 a year. Let us lighten the burden of industry and place our taxes where they will be felt the least.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It remained for a woman journalist to present the most forcible and practical argument in behalf of an improved country road system in America that has yet been offered. Kate Field, in her clever and bright weekly published at the federal capital, has been reviewing the proceedings of the recent road congress, in Chicago, some of the papers of which inspired the following sage reflections by our fair Washington contemporary: "Seeing is believing. What makes economy in transportation? Reduced resistance to locomotion. Why is water transportation cheaper than that of rail? Because of the reduced resistance. Thirty millions of improvements on the great lakes has saved in the cost of transportation as compared with rail, $150,000,000 in one year! How does the greater part of tonnage reach rail by water? By earth roads. What is the comparative cost of this earth movement? Twenty-two times greater than by rail, and two hundred and sixty-six times greater than by water. What further argument is needed to convince enlightened minds of the duty that lies next them?"

Turpin, the famous French inventor, has devised a plan for the destruction of tornadoes. It is a well-known fact that a waterspout at sea is at once dissipated by the firing of a cannon. Turpin contends that a tornado on land is the same sort of a natural phenomenon as a waterspout at sea, and may be destroyed in the same way. His plan is to build a series of towers, say 120 feet high and some 100 yards apart, along the southwestern part of the town to be protected. On top of each tower is to be some 200 pounds of high explosive so arranged with a windmill device that it would be automatically exploded by a wind approaching the intensity of a tornado. This he claims will destroy the tornado at once. He says that the cost of this protection would be trifing in comparison to the lives and property annually destroyed by tornadoes in the United States.

The Chicago Tribune, commenting on Colonel John Temple Graves's idea of establishing a negro state for the blacks, of the south, says: "Probably the most practical plan, the easiest to try, and the one entailing least trouble and expense in carrying it out, would be for the United States to take possession of the island of Hayti, and encourage the discontented ones among the American blacks to emigrate thither, buy small farms, and see what they could do towards improving their condition with the aid and encouragement of our government. It is open to question if the whites in the south would favor this, and it hardly could be carried out in the face of opposition from them, but they would be far less likely to resist a movement to Hayti than the founding of a separate negro state on American soil. Undoubtedly sooner or later some of the more adventurous of our blacks will emigrate to the Congo country, and if they succeed there others will follow them. Both the Hayti and Congo outlets can be utilized, and probably will be to some extent a few years hence. But the great majority of the negroes in the United States are bound to stay here. It stands to reason that most of them will stay in the south for the sake of climatic and family conditions."

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Morganton News: The republicans have gained a great victory in ten out of thirteen states, and all because the senate repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver bill at the dictation of our president, Mr. Cleveland. Now when congress meets again in December, just let the democrats reflect on the Waterloo of defeat, and go to work in earnest and carry out the platform that was made by that great body of democrats in Chicago, and the one that Mr. Cleveland put both of his feet on and said by his acceptation of the same that he would let them stay there, but they were pulled off in some kind of manner by Sherman and the goldbugs. Let them pass a bill allowing the free coinage of silver, and repeal the 10 per cent tax on state banks, redeem every pledge in the platform and the people will be with them world without end.

Marietta Journal: The defeat of the democrats in the several states in Tuesday's elections will prove the best thing that could have happened for the national party. The democrats will now get together and carry out their platform.

Danielsville Monitor: We see in these elections a rebuke to President Cleveland for refusing to carry out the demands of the people. His disregard of the people's wishes, as expressed in their platform, has driven thousands of them away from him, and this was the first opportunity to inform him of that fact. The Monitor hopes that this crushing defeat will be a reminder to the president that the people want what they ask for, and, if he will not give it to them, some one else will.

Elberton Star: But, notwithstanding the democratic party has suffered the terrible defeat of Tuesday, we must not be entirely discouraged. It is not the first time the party has suffered a Waterloo, and we believe it is able to stand many more. Let us hope that it will open the eyes of our congressmen to a sense of their duty, and that they will fearlessly and promptly go to work, when they meet in December, and carry out the pledges of the party to the people, which it solemnly made in its declaration of principles enunciated at Chicago. If congress will do that promptly and honestly, there is yet hope for the country and the party. We must not discard the party and its principles because our "servants," the executive and the national legislators, have not discharged their duty and carried out the fundamental doctrines of democracy. Let us stick closer to the grand old party ship, which has weathered the storms of a hundred defeats, and discharge the captain and the helmsmen who have attempted to run it upon the republican breakers, and have wrecked it completely in the states that voted Tuesday. While The Star may criticise the administration and congress for their failure to carry out what we understand to be true democratic doctrine, we still love the party and its principles, and expect to stick to them to the last.

Perry Home Journal: The election of last week was an illustration of the lack of confidence in political promises. Faithful work in accord with the democratic platform during the next regular session of congress will place the party in position to elect a majority of congressmen next year. The people know that the democratic majority in congress can control legislation, and, if they fail to enact into law the pledges of the platform, next year the elections will express a lack of confidence that will overthrow democracy. Believing our representatives to be men of wisdom, we expect harmony and positive democratic action throughout the regular session.

GEORGIA PRESS COMMENT.

Americus Times-Recorder: A critic speaks of Fay Templeton as "that young and vivacious actress." Fay is certainly vivacious, but she can hardly be called young, because there are thousands of men today who are growing bald-headed who regard her as a pleasant reminiscence, as they look back into the years that have gone.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The doom of the protective tariff was sealed last November. The popular verdict condemned it, and invested the democratic party with the authority and the power to reform the tariff and put it on a revenue basis. This is to be done in the interest of the American people, and the democratic party is bound, in all honor and good faith, to execute the verdict.

Carnesville Tribune: We think the present legislature should remember Governor Northen's message as regards a reformatory for young convicts. We think it a disgrace to our old Empire State to force so many children, comparatively speaking, to grow up with the hardened convicts who care nothing for themselves, their fellow man or their God. Boys who might be reformed and made useful men, if the proper care was taken, are often ruined for life by being compelled to grow up with the hardened and reckless class.

Albany Herald: The Herald is not the only paper in the state that is raising a kick—if you desire to call it that—about the continued presence of the republican office-holders in this section. But, after all, it will not do any good to kick. It will be several months, no doubt, before the "firing" of republicans will begin.

The Jacksonville Times-Union says of the Augusta exposition:

"The state of Georgia made a mistake in not being represented at the world's fair. The mistake was, however, more than rectified by the energetic men who planned and will carry out successfully the magnificent exposition that opened in Augusta yesterday. If Georgia had been represented, she would have been one of the forty-four states to attract attention at Chicago. Starting her great exposition almost immediately after the close of the world's fair and securing, as she has, many of its chief attractions, she will stand without a rival before the thousands who will come within her borders to see what the new south looks like at home."

Editor Myrick, of The Times-Recorder, has the football fever. Here is his idea of the game:

"The fascination about football lies in its similarity to life. The rush, scrimmage, the desperate effort to reach the goal, all suggest the struggles of life's work. Now knocked down by adverse fate, now crushed beneath a load of difficulties, now avoiding the crush and making a goal—such is the life of a business man. The conquered football team never gives up in despair—they are always ready for another trial. Courage in man is the quality that makes him God-like. He loves the battle, which is the charm of living. He glories in his unconquerable soul and in his victory, although his head may be bloody with the beatings of fate."

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The newspapers that are trying to get the country excited over the Hawaiian islands will find the undertaking a very difficult one. The people will be satisfied with whatever disposition the administration may make of the question.

Albany Herald: Why all this fuss and howl about the administration policy with reference to Hawaii? Do the people of this country—the honest, fair-minded, patriotic people of America—want their government to stand before the world in the guilty light of having had its military used in the perpetration of a fraud and a diabolical plot of alien revolutionists against a little monarchy, which had been recognized by our government and with which this country had been at peace and upon the most friendly terms? All this ranting about the United States "restoring a monarcy" is silly. As an independent, patriotic and liberty-loving people we should admire President Cleveland for the fair and honorable stand he has taken for the restoration of the queen who was deposed by fraud—the perpetrators of the fraud using the force of this great republic through the agency of a corrupt consul.

Savannah News: It is not to be expected, of course, that the republican papers will admit that the policy that the administration has adopted in respect to Hawaii is the right one, but there are signs that some of the democratic papers and leaders, who condemned that policy when it was first announced, have changed their minds, and are now conceding that the administration policy may be the right one.

The position of the administration is, that if the monarchy was overthrown and the provisional government established by the unauthorized but active aid of the United States forces, it is the duty of the government to assist in restoring the condition of affairs that existed before the revolution. The administration, relying upon Mr. Blount's report, believes that the monarchy would have not been overthrown if the United States marines had not intimidated the supporters of the monarchy and encouraged the revolutionists. Entertaining that belief, the policy it has adopted is the right one. Those papers that are attacking the administration's policy by asserting that it proposes to restore the monarchy against the will of the people will not succeed in creating a sentiment against the administration until they show conclusively that the revolution was the act of the people.

Perry Home Journal: The deposed queen of Hawaii must be restored to her throne, says Secretary Gresham, by authority of this government. Investigation discloses facts convincing to the administration that the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani was in defiance of right and justice, and as that act was upheld by the United States this administration should see that the wrong is righted.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Philadelphia Times: The best policy toward Hawaii is "hands off." Our only interest is to see that the island remain free, independent and orderly. As to the form of government which they may adopt, the inhabitants ought to be left to settle that for themselves.

New Orleans Picayune: The hue and cry being raised by the republican press against the recommendation of the administration that the regular government be restored is due solely to partisan bias and to a desire to discredit the democratic government at Washington.

Richmond Times: We should at once pull down the false edifice that Mr. Harrison established in violation of our duty to a weak neighbor and in dishonor of this country, and we should restore Queen Liliuokalani to the state and condition she was in when we improperly interfered.

Indianapolis Sentinel: It is said that the queen's morals, or want of morals, make her objectionable. This is not our affair. If we should undertake to correct the morals of foreign rulers we would have our hands full. Indeed we have them full looking after the morals of our own rulers. No such considerations should interfere for a moment in our rendering justice, and it is to be hoped that congress will speedily come to the same conclusions that have been reached by the executive department.

Boston Globe: There is every reason to believe that the light of searching inquiry will be turned full on this Hawaiian affair in all its ramifications. The people of all opinions can afford to wait. Nothing can be predicted with more confidence than a thorough investigation of the matter at the hands of congress.

Chicago Record: The overthrow of Liliuokalani was the rightful and necessary result of her infamous tyranny and pestiferous misrule. Are the people of a republic to say that this half-barbarous queen is the "legitimate" ruler of men who have had the manhood to topple a tyrant off the throne?

This is no question of annexation. It is a question of free men and free women.

REPUBLICAN COMMENT.

New York Tribune: Mr. Cleveland says that when the American people learn the facts they will support his Hawaiian policy. Well, what are the facts and what is the policy? That which seems to be the fact is that Mr. Cleveland has in secrecy and with many evasions and denials conspired with other persons to make war in the name of the American people against a friendly government—the government of honest and intelligent men—and to set up in its stead the government of ignorant and semi-civilized creatures in the interests of a lottery gambler and a sugar speculator.

Philadelphia Ledger: The Hawaiian policy of the state department, as it has been set forth in the report of the secretary of state to the president, is not a popular one, as it is thought to be neither sagacious nor expedient. But that is not the really important thing about it. The paramount question, and it is one which must be answered to the entire satisfaction of the people, is whether it is right or wrong. If right, it will be accepted; if wrong, it must be abandoned, and the concensus of opinion is that it is wrong.

Boston Traveler: Who will pretend to point out any constitutional right of the president to usurp the authority expressly committed to congress to define and punish offenses against the law of nations or to declare war against any existing government? If the forcible overturn of the provisional government of Hawaii for the alleged purpose of righting a wrong in the former revolution is not a usurpation of the powers residing in congress alone, we should like to know what it is.

New York Mail and Express: Can any one believe that President Cleveland is justified in forcibly attempting to destroy the existing government? Such an attempt by force would be equivalent to a declaration of war against a friendly power, a declaration always requiring the consent of congress. Is President Cleveland inviting impeachment?

GEORGIA NEWS NOTES.

The Augusta Herald announces that Augusta has a worthy rival of Sandow, the strong man, in William Heckler, a Swiss baker. Heckler is but twenty-one years of age, but his strength is wonderfully developed. Among other things, he moves a freight car with his teeth, breaks a chain with his teeth, lifts four horses, breaks ropes with his naked hands, wraps chains around the muscle of his arms and by contracting the muscle rends the chains asunder, etc. Heckler will perform at the Augusta Exposition.

There was another stockade burned over on the line of Worth and Dougherty counties on Monday night.

This time Mr. George Price, who lives in Worth, was the victim of the incendiaries. His stockade was fired early Monday night and was burned to the ground.

The horses and mules all escaped, but everything in the barn went.

This is only another of several incendiary fires that have occurred in that neighborhood lately.

In Newton county Mr. J. F. Calvert's two little boys, aged five and seven years, respectively, picked 2,200 pounds of cotton in a month.

The cotton receipts at Cartersville last week were the largest for the past dozen years.

The three-year old little girl of Mr. Henry Neely, of Newton county, was seriously burned last Friday morning.

The Marietta Journal says of the sweet potato crop:

"We do not believe the sweet potato crop of this season has ever before been excelled in this county, judging from the many fine ones that are brought to market."

Now, if the 'possum crop is up to the standard, there will be no such thing as hard times in Georgia after the frost ripens the amber persimmon.

The 'possum hunters on Lost mountain are considerably worked up over a mysterious presence there. The 'possum hunters say there is something on the mountain that they are not particularly in love with; as it makes a noise that is not very pleasing to the ear, and as soon as the dogs come in contact with it they vamoose the ranch and seek refuge at the hunters' heels. It is supposed to be a "spook."

Dooly county has just gone through a week of slaughter: On Wednesday of last week Jack West and Link Bembry got into a row over in the eastern part of the county about $1.90 that Jack owed Link. They finally settled it by Link shooting and killing Jack. Both negroes.

On Thursday Tom Drake and Fletcher Eady had a quarrel over 50 cents that Tom owed Fletcher. They were at a friend's house down near Pinia and Fletcher called Tom out and killed him. Both negroes.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Suggests a Reunion.

To the Survivors of Manigault's Brigade—Brethren: As the 23d and 24th instants are Veterans' Days at Augusta, Ga., exposition, I suggest a reunion of this grand old command, composed of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth Alabama regiments, commanded by Colonels Dennet, Frazier and Mitchell, and the Nineteenth and Tenth South Carolina regiments, commanded by Colonels C. I. Walker and T. P. Shaw. From Corinth, Miss., and Perryville, Ky., to Bentonville, N. C., our comrades gave up their lives for the cause we loved. At Murfreesboro, Tenn., a federal battery was captured by the Nineteenth South Carolina volunteers and General Bragg presented it to the state of South Carolina as a memento of our valiant service in that memorable battle. At Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, the siege of Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and in fact every battlefield in which the army of Tennessee participated our brethrens' bones fill martyrs' graves. It is near thirty years since we laid down our arms, and as we have not met, I think it is meet we come together again in the flesh and leave to posterity a brief history of events of the times that tried men's souls. But few are left, and soon not one will be left to answer "roll call." The railroads have given 1 cent a mile rates and a jubilee is said to be in store for the veterans present on this occasion. I ask all papers friendly to the cause to please publish and assist us in this effort. Our Alabama comrades were principally, I think, from about Montgomery. The Tenth South Carolina volunteers were from Georgetown. The Nineteenth South Carolina volunteers were made up from Edgefield, Aiken, Abbeville and Sumter counties. Papers in those counties will take pleasure in aiding this move, I am sure. Let every old veteran be on hand. Fraternally,

GEORGE W. HOWARD.
Corporal Company B., Nineteenth South Carolina Volunteers.

Ruin Along the Panama Canal.

From "Two Days on the Isthmus," by Walter Stearns Hale, in the current number of Fetter's Southern Magazine, we take the following graphic sketch of the desolation that now reigns over poor De Lesseps's great excavation:

"The trip across the isthmus made a lasting impression. Words cannot describe the ruin and desolation on every side, as the train passes the unfinished ditches of the canal from Colon to Panama; not a mile, not a half-mile, even, that does not contain some mark of the immense destruction to life and property caused by the attempt to unite two oceans. Impossible as this scheme looked, there was something in it that was majestic, gigantic, and for a long time it seemed likely to succeed. The enterprise appealed to the romantic as well as the financial instincts of the French people. The vision of the Count de Lesseps, who had, by the Suez canal united the Mediterranean with the eastern seas, dazzled the usually thrifty French and coaxed millions of francs from their hiding places to be buried in the sands of the isthmus. The labor was done by adventurers from all quarters of the globe; Chinese, negroes from Jamaica, native Indians, and a few Europeans and Americans. Thousands of men gathered at Panama and a terribly small percentage left it when the work was abandoned. It is an historical fact that every tie laid for the Panama railroad cost a life, and the mortality must have been even greater on the canal, judging from the cemeteries lining its banks, their trenches filled with nameless victims of the chagres fever. The half-finished canal is little more than a narrow ditch through a huge cemetery. If the dead sleeping on the hillsides could be summoned to life by the great reveille, an army corps would respond to the call. Millions of francs are represented in the decaying machinery, in the hundreds of cars and dredges, and in the immense repairing shops along the road. A great many French and Belgian locomotives of the most approved types were imported at great expense and put together on sidetracks, where they stand today in trains, slowly sinking into the mud, or rusting away beneath the dews of night and the heavy tropical rains. Steam dredges are glued fast in the clay they have excavated, and steam shovels lie in shapeless masses of cogged wheels and corroded chains. Here they will probably remain until nature at last obliterates all evidence of the attempted violation of her sanctuary."

JOURNALISM IN MEXICO.

How an American Reporter Got a Mexican Newspaper Into Trouble.

"Havn't you worked on a Mexican newspaper?" I asked of Dave Ward, the old tramp reporter, as we fished for black bass from the same skiff the other day.

"Haw! haw! haw!" laughed Dave, as his wrinkled old face lighted up like a big lantern. "Yes, I had a 'sit' on a daily paper in the City of Mexico about ten years ago, and it was a rare experience."

"Any objections to stating particulars?"

"None at all. Haw! haw! haw! But it was funny! I was on one of my trips around the globe and got financially busted in the City of Mexico. I can speak and write Spanish, and it occurred to me that I might get a 'sit' on one of the dailies.

"I dropped in on the editor of the government organ and stated my case and he took me on the local department. I looked over the files to see how some local matter had run and could find only about half a column a day, and most of that was three or four days old when printed. I thought it a good chance for Yankee enterprise and started in to hustle. When I got around to the office again I had two columns of live matter ready to work up. The editor wanted to know what I had found, and I showed him my bundle and expected a word of praise. Instead of being pleased, he mournfully said:—

"'My dear sir, all this happened last night or today. It is too fresh. It would excite our readers. And, besides, it would be unfair to our contemporaries to publish these things first.'

"In the batch I had a fatal accident. A drunken Mexican had fallen off his mule and broken his neck.

"'That is sad, very sad,' said the editor, 'but we cannot publish it. The shock would be too great on our readers. In two weeks they can read of it with placidity. I know his brother, and I know his brother wouldn't like to see the sad accident in the paper.'

"'Well, here is a child run over by a water cart,' I said.

"'Ah! that is also very sad. We will let some other paper publish it first and thus be sure there is no mistake.'

"'Here's a case of a man stabbed in a fight.'

"'That is not so sad, but the police have not notified me yet. Besides, he may die. It is better to wait a week or so and see if he dies.'

"'How about an old man found dead in his bed?' I inquired, as I dug out my notes of the affair.

"'There is sadness in that. It would be a shock. He may have many relatives, and some of them would be offended. I think at one time he was an insurgent, and the government might desire me to say nothing.'

"'But don't you want any live news?'

"'Oh, yes. You had best go and see my friend, Senor Don ———. He generally has news—important news. He will gladly give you all he can, and it will be pleasing to the public and perfectly reliable.'

"I posted off to see his friend," continued Dave, as he reeled in his line to see if the bait was all right. "He was a high stepper and a jim dandy. When I told him what I wanted he cried out:

"'It is splendid! I shall give you great news! It is news of the army, and therefore of the government, and to please all readers. My good friend, Captain A——, has resigned his commission and will enter into business.'

"'When did he resign?'

"'Six weeks ago! You are the first to have it! It will be great news!'

"That's the way things went for three or four days, and then I got hold of something about one of the government officials being short in his accounts. I had my facts solid and ripped him up the back, and somehow or other the item passed in and was published. Haw! haw! haw!"

"What resulted?"

"The paper hadn't been out an hour when the police swooped down upon us and waltzed us all off to jail. When I say all I mean every man Jack connected with the paper, from editor-in-chief down to press feeders and office boy. It was an attack on the government, you see, and being in the government organ it was almost a shootable offense.

"I suspect they all put it on to me, and as a matter of fact I owned up to it, but they kept the crowd in jail for three months, just the same. I don't know how long they intended to keep me, but soon after the others were released our minister interfered in my behalf, and when I got out I made tracks for the United States, and you bet your bottom dollar I never tried for another newspaper 'sit' in that country!"

WHAT WILL SHE DO?

Coghlan's Other Wife on the Way from Prince Edward to Boston.

From The St. Louis Chronicle.

The woman who lived twenty-five years as the wife of Actor Charles Coghlan, without the sanction of the marraige ceremony, will be on the soil of Uncle Sam in a few days.

She is now at Souris, Prince Edward island, the country home of Coghlan. A telegram from Souris, received today by The Chronicle, says that Mrs. Coghlan, as she was known and introduced by the actor, will leave the rustic home on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which she has shared for four years with her talented and eccentric companion, who, after leaving London four years ago, purchased the estate on the Canadian island, and lived there two long winters, remote from his legion of admirers in England and America.

The adopted daughter, Gertrude, will accompany her stepmother, and they sail direct to Boston.

Manager Jack Sanford, of the Coghlan company, said this morning that the Mrs. Coghlan-that-was comes to New York every fall to spend the winter and that her move to New York is not at all unexpected.

Mr. Sanford knew nothing of the rumored proceedings that the quandam spouse of the actor may institute against the husband of Kuhne Beveridge.

Mr. Coghlan was abed at Hurst's hotel this morning when a Chronicle reporter sought a talk with him.

"Tell the gentlemen," said Mr. Coghlan to the bell boy, "that I am awfully sleepy and I cannot talk about this matter anyhow."

One of Mr. Coghlan's warmest friends, who refuses to be quoted publicly, says that Coghlan had a complete understanding with the woman on Prince Edward island, who served as his companion for so many years, and that she was informed of Mr. Coghlan's matrimonial speculation several weeks before the sensational marriage in Indianapolis.

As a diplomatic man of the world Mr. Coghlan would not have plunged blindly into matrimony unless he first unfolded his plans to his common law wife and wrung from her a promise to refrain from an appeal to the law.

That is the way Mr. Coghlan's friend in St. Louis looks at it. Indeed, he has positive information that leads him to believe this preliminary caution was taken by Mr. Coghlan.

"Coghlan," he says, "has been freely denounced and it's about time that something was said in his defense. His marriage to the charming sculptress isn't the result of an ardent siege of Romeo depth. True, he was infatuated with the girl, but his infatuation wasn't by any means discouraged by the Baroness von Wrede, the mother of his wife. The baroness's artistic instinct thoroughly appreciates Mr. Coghlan's splendid attainments as an actor and playwright, and would not her ambitious daughter's path to histrionic fame be all the more smoother if she had a great dramatic tutor for a husband, one who made a capable actress out of that amateurish dramatic novice, the notorious Mrs. Langtry?

"Baroness von Wrede, ambitious and farsighted, realized the artistic advantage that would occur from an alliance of her daughter with Coghlan. And you can well believe that Mr. Coghlan didn't have to go on his knees to the baroness for the hand of her daughter. In fact, if the baroness had been a little less desirous of furthering the artistic interests of her daughter, the marriage would never have come to pass.

"In short, Mr. Coghlan's marriage is the natural consequences of a fond mother's ambition, though I have no doubt he loves his wife as a husband should."

General Gordon Lectures on the War.

New York, November 17.—(Special.)—Senator John B. Gordon delivered a patriotic, eloquent and witty lecture at the Brooklyn tabernacle tonight. His subject was "Reminiscences of the Close of the War." The lecture was well received by a large audience.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Colonel Livingston left last evening for Washington, where he goes to attend some meetings of committees of which he is a member.

"I am very anxious to see some silver legislation and the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks accomplished at this session," said he. "Of course we will pass a tariff bill, putting the country as nearly on a revenue tariff basis as we can. As for silver legislation, the democrats who urged unconditional repeal are on record as pledged to the support of a bill carrying out the party promises at the earliest possible moment in the regular session. The men who made the fight in the extra session are ready to take it up again at any time, and the onus now is on those who worked for unconditional repeal.

"I am especially interested," Colonel Livingston went on to say, "in the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks of issue. That is something of vital interest to the south, and there can be no quibbling among democrats over it, as the platform cannot possibly be misconstrued on this point. I hope the legislature will enact a safe, thoroughly guarded state bank law. Such an act will be the strongest evidence to the country that the democrats of Georgia are in earnest in their demand for the repeal of the obnoxious tax, and such an act by the legislature of Georgia will be followed by similar legislation in other states. Yes, I'm hopeful that we will accomplish a great deal at the coming session—a great deal that will prove of good to the party and to the people."

Congressman Ben Russell came up from Bainbridge yesterday and went on to Washington.

The most eminent geologist in America, the man who holds the most important position in his profession in this country, is Professor Charles D. Walcutt, geologist in charge of the United States geological survey. Professor Walcutt has been in the city two days, the guest of State Geologist Yeates, who is his warm personal friend.

The visit of Professor Walcutt means, doubtless, a great deal of benefit to Georgia. He has become interested in the work being done by Professor Yeates and his assistants, and he has announced his intention of co-operating with the Georgia department in making a thorough study, geologically, of the resources of this state. This department of the national government has, of course, much more money at its disposal than has the state department, and this co-operation is sure to bring important results.

The first step toward this working together of the two departments will be taken this winter, when Geologist Ethridge, one of the most expert men in the government bureau, will come to Georgia to make a study of phosphates. Mr. Ethridge is now in the west, but he has spent a great deal of his time during the past few years in studying the phosphates and phosphate lands of Florida, and no man in the country is better equipped for the work he will undertake in Georgia. One of Professor Yeates's assistants will be assigned to work with the government geologist, and this means that the phosphate sections of the state are to receive real benefit from this department, as the gold, marble and corundum sections are now receiving.

A prominent senator was talking last night about the bill of Senator Persons requiring that the treasurer of the state shall at no time have on deposit at any of the state depositories a sum greater than the amount of the bond given by that depository.

"That is an excellent law," said he. "I speak of it as a law, for it is sure to become one. I find in the discussions about it," he continued, "that very few people know what the law on that subject now is. The law as it stands expressly prevents the very thing which this bill is designed to accomplish. What is the law? Why, the statute is very plain and emphatic in its provisions that the treasurer can only draw money from the state depositories when it is needed in the state treasury, and only such sums as are absolutely needed. That law was passed to prevent the accumulation of the money at the state treasury, and under its provisions, if any depository should happen to have on hand $500,000 of state money the treasurer could not call any of it in unless it was needed here. Personally I think the law a bad one. The bill of Mr. Persons ought to be passed."

Dr. Joseph Price, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, two of the most eminent men in the medical profession of this country, were in Atlanta for a few hours yesterday as guests of several local physicians. The visitors were on their return trip home from New Orleans.

While in the city, at the request of Drs. Crow and Avary, the visitors performed a skillful operation of laparotomy at the Polyclinic on Marietta street, in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

Dr. Price is known in the surgical world as the Tate of America, and his fame is far-spread. He is the author of several works on surgery and is at the head of Preston Retreat, one of the largest hospitals in the country.

The operation was eminently a successful one and besides having Dr. McGuire, Drs. Crow and Avary assisted him in the operation. Both left last night for their homes.

Dr. McGuire, by the way, was medical director of the army of the Shenandoah during the war and brigade surgeon of the "Stonewall" brigade; was medical director of the army of the valley and afterwards of the Second corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

A brilliant young theatrical manager, one who is known throughout the entire country, is Mr. David Towers, who handles the business interests of the Fay Templeton Opera Company. Mr. Towers is here for a few days.

Judge Allen Fort came up from Americus yesterday and is at the Kimball, where he makes his home while in Atlanta.

Mr. Levi Scoville, the well known hotel man, is here on his way to Virginia, where he expects to spend some time resting from his hard work in Chicago this summer.

"Yes, I suppose all the hotels that had any right to be called such made money this summer," said he in answer to my question. "It looked a little shaky for some of them early in the season, but the heavy attendance of the later months crowded every hotel to its capacity. What will become of the world's fair hotels? I give it up; so does everybody."

Hon Dick Russell, of Jug Tavern, is here on legal business.

Hon. Charley Brand, the brilliant young lawyer and politician of Gwinnett, is attending the United States court.

The Aragon: Edward Washburn and wife, C. E. Wiley, Kansas City; Dr. H. McGuier and wife, Richmond; K. M. Burton, Cincinnati; J. C. Gaines, Marble Hill, Ga.; Charles G. Bartlett, United States army; J. Monroe Ogden, Macon, Ga.; A. R. Shepherd, University of the South; H. T. Soaper, C. B. Strother, H. J. Walker, George R. Pelham, Francis L. Coyle, Sewanee, Tenn; Guy Carpenter, New Orleans; T. T. Merrill, J. W. Jones, Boston; H. B. Potter, Hulburn, N. J.

The Kimball: W. H. Bingham, Texas; O. W. Hicks, Macon; W. H. Crawford, Athens; M. A. Lindsay, Indian Springs; Miss Jennie Cates, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. C. E. Kibble, Macon; Grace Tabor, Boston; E. E. Cheatham, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Walker, Columbus, Ga.; W. T. Turnbull and wife, Rome, Ga.; D. C. Robertson, Charleston; William G. Whitman, Greenville, S. C.; H. T. Fisher, Carrollton; J. A. Morton, St. Louis; T. D. Morgan, Nashville; W. Saeck, New York; H. Moss, Lancaster, Pa.; W. W. Carpenter, Cincinnati, O.; John P. Shannon, Elberton; S. J. Epstein, Savannah; L. W. Scoville, Virginia; H. M. Comer, Savannah; J. Field, Baltimore; C. C. Smith, Hawkinsville; Marion S. Acre, New York; Miss Franklin, Columbus, Ga.; Thomas L. Houser, Anniston.

The Markham—Miss Patti Hobson, Selma, Va.; W. H. Gregg, Nashville, Tenn.; H. J. Leopold, Baltimore; J. W. Waiter, Birmingham, Ala.; G. C. Walter, Birmingham, Ala.; B. B. Jones, Augusta, Ga.; W. A. Lane, Monroe, N. C.; O. A. Murphy, Georgia; C. H. Hancock, Portmouth, O.; S. F. Woodal, Louisville, Ky.; P. Oscar Leak, Winston, N. C.; W. S. Liddell, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss F. Adams, Americus, Ga.; C. L. Palmer, Charleston, Tenn.; G. W. Morgan, Baltimore, Md.; W. L. Daughtrey, Richmond, Va.; J. C. Cox, North Carolina; F. M. Butler, North Carolina; W. M. Glazebrook, Richmond, Va.; C. T. Mobley, Monroe, Ga.; Thomas C. Creshaw, Jr., Georgia; E. G. Caldwell, Valentine Neb.; A. H. Talmage, Athens, Ga.; G. W. Murrell and wife, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. F. Alexander, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. A. R. Vann, Lynchburg, Va.; George A. Murrell, Louisiana; R. L. Justice, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Giles, Orlando, Fla.; Rosser Thomas, Winston, N. C.; G. B. Wheeler Savannah, Ga.; C. P. Hammond, Mobile, Ala.; L. F. Livingston, Kings, Ga.; B. F. Simmons, Gainesville, Ga.; S. T. Worley, Canton, Ga.

LINE UP, BOYS!

Rain or Shine, the Great Football Game Is a "Go."

5,000 WILL WITNESS IT.

Sewanee Men Are in the City and Auburn Comes Today.

NOW FOR THE BATTLE---BATTLE ROYAL

Auburn's Colors Are Orange and Deep Blue; Sewanee's Purple.

ATLANTA ALIVE WITH MERRY SONGS

Everybody Is Going Out to See the Game Today—It Will Be the Grandest of All the Southern Games This Year.

Football, rain or shine!

"Line up, men, line up!"

And, my, how they will line up for the great championship game today.

The greatest game of the season is at hand.

How Atlanta will run wild with rapture and delight at the sound of the college chorus this day.

Never before in the south did men rush to battle on the football gridiron as will Alabama and Tennessee today. Never was there a game of football about which hovered such intense excitement as that to be played today by Sewanee's braves and Auburn's "busters."

The boys are here at last, and Atlanta—bless the old town—is their's for what she is worth.

Mayor Goodwin is glad to see you, boys, and his big city belongs to you, lock, stock and barrel, from West End to "Tight Squeeze." If he had the world he would give it all to you from Tifton to Ty-Ty, from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo.

Take it.

How the great heart of Atlanta goes out to the happy-hearted gong-singers from college land this morning will be evidenced by the presence of 5,000 people at Piedmont park this afternoon.

Bear These Things in Mind.

Everybody is going.

The game begins at 3 o'clock sharp.

Admission 50 cents, children under twelve years old 25 cents; no extra charge for grandstand.

Carriages admitted to the ground without extra charge.

Seats for 10,000 people in the grandstand.

Rain or shine, wet or dry, the game will be played. Snow storms and blizzards are considered good football weather as long as the spectators have comfortable seats.

Mr. Leonard Wood and Mr. John Kimball will be umpire and referee, respectively, both of the "Techs."

Scores of electric cars on two minute schedules will run out Peachtree to the park to carry the people. The Peachtree cars alone enter the grounds, all other entrances to the park other than the front entrance having been nailed up. Take only Peachtree cars.

Bet either way on the game. You are as apt to win on one as another. It is the best matched game ever played in the south.

Colors—Sewanee, royal purple; Auburn, orange and deep blue. Tie them to your umbrella or cane and wave them as much as you wish. In football "everything goes" except the goal posts, which are stationary.

Keep in good humor. There will be ten policemen on the ground with nothing to do but catch folks who are in the "dumps." Be merry.

As to the Weather.

It doesn't matter about the weather.

Yale and Princeton always want rain—at least rain for their big games. They prefer snow and sleet, but can't get it as often as they can rain, and, hence, are satisfied.

The weather bureau folks say it will not rain to amount to anything in Atlanta today. A shower would make the boys play all the harder and would keep nobody at home since the grandstand has 10,000 dry and comfortable seats.

But it is not going to rain!

The weather man says the indications are that Atlanta will have no rain at all, and he ought to know.

How little Atlanta must owe the college boys from distant universities if a sprinkle of rain keeps a single man, woman or child from the great game today!

Let's all go and be young again, shouting ourselves hoarse and throwing our hats high in the air.

Let's all go!

The Sewanee Men Here.

They came last night—the fellows from Sewanee.

Reaching Atlanta at 6:30 o'clock they went to the Aragon and are nicely quartered there by the enterprising men of the hotel.

They made the office of the hotel a lively scene last night with their merriment and fun.

There was never a jollier set of fellows nor a more gentlemanly lot of college students together. Manager Coyle is the man who brought the Sewanee cadets to the Piedmont exposition in Atlanta several years ago. He has all of his men at the Aragon but four who are the guests at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Grady, on Ponce de Leon avenue.

Manager Coyle talks most confidently of winning the game today.

He said in his room last night:

"Oh, we are in good shape and we are going to fight the battle out to a fine finish. We have made up our minds to whip Auburn, for we feel to whip that set of men would be credit that would honor us for ten years to come.

"My men are in high glee over the game. They came down here to play football without any 'putting on of airs.' They mean business.

"The average weight of the team for this game is 154 pounds. The men will line up as follows, the position and weight of each man being given:

Selbies, right end, 148.
Norman, right tackle, 165.
Shepherd, right guard, 167.
Dowdall, center rush, 159.
Shepherd, C., left guard, 165.
Hawkins, left tackle, 159.
Soaper, left end, 143.
Blacklock, quarter back, 127.
Nelson, right half, 159.
Raine, left half, 152.
Shepherd, A., full back, 161.

Substitutes as follows:
Phelan, weight 153.
Brown, weight 140.
Van Duzer, weight 139.

Manager Coyle went on to say that the game will be a lively one from beginning to end. He says the plays will most likely be such as will catch the crowds. Neither team is particularly heavy, which indicates that a good deal of drop-kick work will be indulged in, as well as a great many long runs—always so thrilling to spectators.

Auburn Comes Today.

At 11:40 today the Auburn team will come.

They come with determination in their hearts.

About one hundred and fifty students will escort the team and there will be fun when they alight from the train and proceed to take in the city, so handsome in their uniforms of gray.

Manager Riggs, of the Auburn team, telegraphs that they are on their muscle, which means look out for the fur to fly when they clash Tennessee this afternoon.

Auburn's Admirers Will Animate the Air.

When the midday train rolls in today from Alabama, the college yell of Auburn will resound and re-echo through the union depot. Besides the boys composing the team that will struggle this afternoon with Sewanee, will come hundreds of Alabamians to cheer their boys on to victory on the gridiron.

One of the Auburn cries is as follows:

Prek-e-ge-gek, prek-e-ge-gek,
Who-wa, who-wa,
Siss—boom—ha-la-baloo, Auburn.

And still another is:

Ghe-har! Ghe-har!
Ghe-har—har—har—har!
Auburn! Auburn!!
Rah—rah—rah!

The Auburn boys are confident of victory. They have trained for it and they intend to secure it at all hazards. The Auburn eleven has been in hard training since September 15th and been faithfully and efficiently coached by Harvey, of Cornell university. Eight of this year's team were on the eleven of last year, and had the great opportunity of being trained by Balliett, Princeton's great center-rush who is playing the star center of the great northern football teams this season. For nearly nine weeks have this faithful eleven and still more faithful "scrubs," chased the oval over the Auburn campus, varying the monotony of dry practice by defeating the Vanderbilt team in Montgomery on November 6th, by a score of 30 to 10.

Now they come to Atlanta to meet the Sewanee eleven from the University of the South, a team that has year after year been honored with the proud title of champions of Tennessee, and, in fact, a team whose playing is in every respect of a high and scientific order.

The Auburn team will quarter at the Kimball, and again its corridors will ring with the defiant college yells as they did when in '91 Auburn hung the scalp of the University of Georgia at its belt.

Lean and sharp faced are these men who come from the old restful state to do battle for her honor, but it is a leanness that has a sinister aspect—a leanness that tells of nothing but a lack of fat, of arduous training, knotted muscles, and iron sinews.

The following are the eleven that in tiger stockings will grapple for honor on the big gridiron at Piedmont park this afternoon for nearly two hours:

An Atlanta Boy Leads Them.

The name of the captain of the team is one familiar to many people in Atlanta, for it is none other than the invincible "Dutch" Dorsey, son of Judge R. T. Dorsey. He is as good a captain as he is a player, and that is placing him high indeed. Shrewd, quick, with an eagle eye, in an instant he detects every weakness of his opponents. How he can move those 130 pounds of flesh, every one knows who saw Auburn's games in Atlanta last fall, or that in Birmingham last February and witnessed his eighty yard run, when he outstripped the fleetest of the University of Alabama's runners, and carried the sphere safely behind the goal line. Sewanee will have to keep its eyes on Captain Dorsey. He has played half-back in all of Auburn's games.

Shafer, in the center, is a man of two years' experience. Last year he was coached especially by Balliett, and now shows the result of the excellent training. Although he weighs only about 163 pounds, he can make his opening through the heaviest men.

On his left is Brown, the Samson of the team. This is Brown's third year's experience on the gridiron, having played one year with Mercer and two with Auburn. He is six feet one inch, weighs 180 pounds, and is the Apollo of the team. His playing effectually puts to flight the theory that a good-looking man can't play football, for a stronger guard or better blocker never donned the canvas.

On the right of center is Glen, tall and red headed, as fierce as a Nemean lion, and as strong. This is his first year at the game, but his play bears no evidence of this. He is a speedy runner and blocks well.

On Glen's right hand is Toy, and as a tackler he is eminently a success. He tackles fiercely, and when running with the ball seldom fails to gain his distance. He weighs only 157 pounds.

Another Georgia Boy in It.

Redding, as left-tackle, another of Georgia's sons, is one of the best all-round men on the team, and the quickest. He bucks the line like a catapault and is the hardest tackler on the team. This is his second year with Auburn. He is about five feet eight inches high and weighs 167 pounds.

Harry Smith, No. 1, still holds the fort at right-end. He is playing his third year at this position and knows all the hardships of the place fully. He is always down the field under a kick, and there to down the catching back with tremendous force. Smith has all of his 150 pounds on the ground and runs hard and low.

Riggs, manager of the team, playing left-end, is South Carolina's delegate to the eleven. This is his second year as end. He has never played anywhere else and is up to all its fakes and passes. He bears the unvoidable reputation of being the meanest man on the team in his play. He is six feet tall and weighs only 150 pounds.

Dunham, the quarter-back of last year, is still in his old position. Steady and accurate as ever, he never fumbles or makes a mistake. He is one of the best tacklers on the team. His weight is 145 pounds.

Dorsey's mate at half-back is Perkins, a new man to the Auburn eleven. But like Glen, no one could tell his newness by his playing. He is the best line-backer on the team and is as speedy as the wind on his short, stout legs. He hails from Anniston, Ala., is short built and weighs 145 pounds. His finest feature is tackling, at which he is excellent.

Harry Smith No. 2, who fills the position of fullback, is also a new man. He is a beautiful tackler, speedy runner and a sure catch, seldom muffing a kicked ball. He punts far and accurately, and for a light man backs the line manfully. He weighs 140 pounds.

These are the "varsity" men who tomorrow will enter the gridiron in their uniforms, or tiger stockings and jerseys, to struggle with the Tennesseeans. The substitutes will be selected from the following candidates: McCrudder, Harris, Kiser, Leach, Byron, Harvey, Patterson, Lane and Oglesby.

Auburn's colors are orange and dark blue.

AGAINST THE BILL.

Hon. E. W. Martin Defines His Position on the Third City Court Idea.

BELIEVES THE PEOPLE ARE AGAINST IT

The Friends of the Idea Seem Doubtful Whether It Will Do What They Want.

Hon. E. W. Martin does not favor the third city court idea.

"It has only been a short time," said he, yesterday, "that a second division of the city court was established. We have as yet had no opportunity to judge what that court can do toward relieving the strain that existed before its creation. It hasn't, in other words, had a fair trial; and it may be that this second division will prove all that is necessary. My position is this: I am not convinced that there is the need for relief that is claimed, nor am I convinced that the remedy proposed would furnish the relief if it were needed. Believing as I do, I could not conscientiously support the measure creating a new court, especially as it would entail a big expense on the county. We have received from the county commissioners letters stating that they are opposed to the new court, and a very big proportion of the citizens seem opposed to it.

"A strong point against the third court," continued Mr. Martin, "is that a number of those who have advocated its creation say they do not know whether it will bring relief or not. It seems rather peculiar to advocate a step to correct an evil when they are uncertain whether that step will correct the evil they say exists. The gentlemen whom I have heard express this opinion are lawyers, whose judgment I greatly respect and if they are doubtful of the success of the remedy I don't see how anybody could feel assured that it would accomplish all that is claimed. As I said, unless I can be convinced that this new division will furnish the relief which it is claimed is necessary, I shall oppose the bill."

The bill has been referred to the general judiciary committee of the house, and will come up for consideration next Monday or next Wednesday.

A PROTEST FROM THE COUNTRY.

The People of Fulton County Don't Wan Any More Courts in Atlanta.

It is not often that the people of the county surrounding Atlanta take anything more than a casual interest in legislative matters, but they are wrought up by the proposition to establish a third city court in addition to the four jury courts already sustained by the county.

A public meeting was held on Thursday by the citizens of Collins district, at Rosser's store on the Pace's ferry road, at which Mr. J. W. Daniel presided. The meeting was attended by the farmers and the citizens generally of that neighborhood, and was one of the most representative gatherings that has assembled in that section of the county for a long time.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, protesting against the movement to establish another court in Atlanta. The meeting, through its resolutions, declared that what the county wanted most was more factories to employ the large number of idlers accumulating in the country as the winter approaches, and that more factories and fewer courts would best serve the interests of the people. The resolutions adopted urged the employment of the masses by the establishment of new industries. They announced that it is the duty of all men who make money out of the public to use it for the public good, to a reasonable extent. They declared that Atlanta already has too many courts that issue too many bills, and too many banks that issue no bills. They declared that it is a bad policy to grind the people with litigation all the year, and when it snows to line the sidewalks with voluntary contributions of stone coal and Irish potatoes, etc., which they declared would not be necessary if the people were given a better chance in the development of our industries and the decrease of litigation.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

The cold wave which on Thursday evening was just visible in the far northwest, yesterday extended its limits eastward to the Mississippi river, and southward to northern Texas. Throughout the regions embraced within this boundary the mercury at no place registered above 40 degrees during the warmest portion of the day, and at most points freezing weather continued from morning until night. At 7 o'clock in the evening the temperature at Rapid City, S. D., was 14 degrees, or 18 degrees below the freezing point, while at other stations in the Dakotas, Colorado, Nebraska and Minnesota the weather was but very little warmer. Over the country east of the Mississippi river thermal changes were the reverse to those prevalent in the west, and in the southern states the temperature, after being abnormally low for several days, again reached the average. A few scattered clouds were observed in all sections, but of rainfall there was none whatever in the eastern half of the cotton belt and none worth mentioning in other localities.

Forecast for today: For Georgia, generally fair; probably local showers in extreme northern portion; decidedly colder in northern portions by Sunday morning.

Weather Bulletin.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., November 17, 1893.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER	Barometric pressure	Temperature	Wind velocity	Wind	Rainfall in the past 24 hours	Max. Temperature
SOUTHEAST—						
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.22	53	8	S	.00	60
Charlotte, N. C., clear	30.20	50	6		.00	56
Jacksonville, Fla., clear	30.24	60	1	L.	.00	72
Knoxville, Tenn., cloudy	30.16	56	1	L.	.00	56
Mobile, Ala., cloudy	30.20	64	8	S	.00	60
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.18	62	6		.00	70
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.20	66	6		.00	70
Savannah, Ga., clear	30.24	58	6		.00	70
Tampa, Fla., clear	30.24	64	1	L.	.00	78
Wilmington, N. C., clear	30.20	54	1	L.	.00	69
SOUTHWEST—						
Abilene, Tex., clear	30.24	42	14		.00	58
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear	30.04	66	10		.00	76
Fort Smith, Ark., clear	30.16	46	12		.00	70
Galveston, Tex., clear	30.10	70	8		.00	74
Memphis, Tenn., clear	30.02	66	1	L.	T.	70
Meridian, Miss., cloudy	30.12	66	10		.00	74
New Orleans, La., clear	30.16	68	8		.00	76
Palestine, Tex., clear	30.10	66	6		.00	78
San Antonio, Tex., clear	30.08	68	1	L.	.00	80
Vicksburg, Miss., clear	30.06	68	6		.00	74
NORTHEAST—						
Baltimore, Md., cloudy	30.02	52	8		T.	56
Buffalo, N. Y., cloudy	29.82	46	22		T.	50
Cincinnati, O., cloudy	30.04	48	10		T.	50
Detroit, Mich., cloudy	29.80	48	16		T.	52
Lynchburg, Va., clear	30.14	50	1	L.	T.	58
New York, N. Y., cloudy	30.00	50	10		.00	52
Norfolk, Va., clear	30.16	52	6		.00	60
NORTHWEST—						
Chicago, Ill., clear	29.96	36	20		.00	52
Denver, Col., cloudy	30.46	16	1	L.	.02	20
Dodge City, Kan., clear	30.38	22	8		.00	30
Huron, S. D., clear	30.34	16	12		.00	26
Kansas City, Mo., clear	30.28	28	12		.00	40
North Platte, Neb., cloudy	30.44	18	1	L.	.00	24
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	30.30	24	6		.00	28
Rapid City, S. D., clear	30.16	14	1	C.	.00	26
St. Paul, Miss., clear	30.20	18	12		.00	24
St. Louis, Mo., clear	30.06	42	12		.00	60

Peace Is Restored.

Savannah, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—Peace seems to have been restored once more between the Chatham delegation and the opposition committee to the proposed registration bill. A rehearing of the measure has been granted by the committee of special judiciary, and the opposition committee will appear before them on Tuesday afternoon.

THE MACHINISTS AND THE TECHNOLOGICAL.

A Communication from Mr. Withers in Reply to One from Dr. Hopkins.

Editor Constitution—In reply to Dr. I. S. Hopkins's card in your issue of Monday, November 13th, the writer admits knowing but little about the "force of language," but sadly realizes the force of facts. We have a "respect" for truth and common justice as well as for the "public." That the principles the doctor attempts to sustain are absolutely untenable, is patent to the mind and conscience of every disinterested thinker, no one can deny.

The revolution of 6,000 years has declared that equality in the pursuits of life shall be a fundamental principle of law, and the basis of all government. This principle violated in local affairs is as much a crime as when perpetrated on a larger scale, and these "complaints" (uprisings) is but the voice of justice, carrying our against pernicious principles, which "rebukes" cannot subdue. The wisdom of modern law declares that no person can serve in a dual capacity of both witness and judge in a controversy. We beg to inform the doctor that many of the most prominent citizens (not manufacturers) of Atlanta have, unhesitatingly, denounced the principle of unfairness in the management of his school. Yet we are told that it is a "selfish and narrow-minded policy" that "dictates" the "complaints heard." If we are "selfish and narrowed-minded," much more so is every one (not having manufacturing interests), who sees and feels as we do. "Selfish," perhaps, because not to the interest of himself. "Narrow-minded" because he hopes it will effect no mind except his own.

We are sincere in our convictions and have been puzzled to know why this wrong exists. Turning to the enacting clauses of October 13, 1885, in which the school has its origin, we fail to find a single word, phrase, or clause that seems to even remotely imply a right the doctor has to employ "journeymen" in his school, except in the capacity of instructors. I charged in my former article that the doctor had done this, and he attempted to befog, or "besmoke" the public by admitting this charge in one sentence of his reply and in the next led the public to believe that they were employed as instructors. The doctor knows that all these "journeymen" were not hired to teach, and that they did not teach. Out of a large list I now have only one acted in the capacity of teacher. These "journeymen" were hired in the state school simply to fill orders and turn out work in opposition to the home trade.

Section 1 of the enacting clauses of 1885 distinctly states the object of the school to be "for the education and training of students in the industrial and mechanical arts." Section 5 of the same act provides for students and instructors only, and declares that no student, even, shall be permitted to the use of the state's property "unless he makes satisfactory progress." We are candid when we say that we can find nothing, judging from a legal standpoint, that would allow our home industries to be thus embarrassed, and believe that the spirit and intention of the law that created the school would, if carried out, settle this trouble. If the doctor has the right, as he claims, to bid for work in the open market against the home manufacturer at prices below what other factories can afford to do it, and thereby draw the work to his school to the detriment and death of other manufacturers, and at the end of the year charge the same to the state's gain or loss account, and draw on us to pay our part, it is certainly a dangerous precedent for the state to set. If the legislature of Georgia should say that a certain number of physicians in Atlanta should practice medicine, and a certain number of lawyers should practice law, and a certain number of merchants should sell goods in open competition to home practice and trade, and that these men should receive a fixed salary from the state for their services, what an uprising there would be! yet, this is the exact position in which the manufacturer is placed.

The doctor well knows that the "Techs" of the north, east and west were not allowed to compete in the open market against home manufacturers, as he claims he has a right to, and his wisdom is pitted against the wisdom of these states when he takes an opposite stand. Give us your $65,000 appropriation to equip a plant, pay our license, remove our taxes and pay our men and we will ship our goods from Maine to Oregon and paralyze old Mexico. It is such a pity that "Pennsylvania and New York" handicapped their "Techs" by legal restrictions, and thus allowed their manufacturers to be bearded in their own dens. One time the yankee is "caught napping," though he will catch on to our method of business after awhile.

The wisdom of the logic that argues the necessity of the present management of the school runs after this wise: We must destroy what we wish to produce, in order to get a little "seed corn" to produce the same thing again in another generation. The progressive manufacturer, who has invested his all, must be patriotic enough to be willing to be gulped down into the state's maw for the sake of our future "mechanics." We beg to emphasize the fact that every manufacturing enterprise, in an educational point of view, is doing the same work, each in its line, that the school seeks to do, in that they prepare young men thoroughly for doing a business of their own. The doctor's statement that his school is doing "more to upbuild the institutions of the state than all these combined" is the merest "poppycock." Take a census of the manufacturers of Georgia and ask their proprietors where they acquired their skill and inspiration that achieved for them success and they will tell you nineteen times out of twenty, or more, that they and their employes got their training in some factory. The writer of this article can point with pride to many men who received their training in his own shop and have afterwards taken responsible positions in our leading factories.

We are rapidly learning that the doctor's "suggestion question" is getting rapidly beyond our reach, but the unfair subsidization, which the state forbids to her citizens in other professions, makes us "kick." In case of "S. I. C. L.," work before mentioned, would say, that if Dr. Hopkins had been a private manufacturer, as we, he, like the rest, could not have "cut the price," and the work would have remained in Atlanta at a living figure.

In conclusion, be it distinctly understood that we are not alone in this controversy (as a protest from our manufacturers will show in a few days), neither are we against the school when placed in a just attitude to home industries, but bid it God speed in its mission of usefulness and will gladly pay our part to place it upon a legitimate basis.

W. S. WITHERS.

CITY NEWS.

AN IRISH RED SETTER—Hon. W. P. Hill has lost his Irish red setter dog. He will pay a liberal reward to whoever will restore the dog.

MAJOR HILTON LAST NIGHT.—Major George W. Hilton, of California, conducted a very interesting and impressive service at the Boulevard Grace church last night. He will remain over Sunday and take part in the services at this church. He is an impassioned and bold speaker, with love for souls and faith in the gospel mission.

A. B. C. LITERARY SOCIETY.—The day and evening students of the Atlanta Business University met in the assembly room of the university last evening and organized a literary society to be known as the A. B. C. Literary Society. The following officers were elected: L. B. McCrorey, president; F. W. Bradt, vice president; Miss Lola Wilson, recording secretary; C. H. Bock, corresponding secretary; W. K. Boines, treasurer. In addition to literary sections and the discussion of current events, a prominent feature of the society will be the discussion of business methods and a series of lectures to begin in the near future. At its next meeting the society will discuss the question now before the legislature pertaining to a reform home for boys.

HE IS HERE.—Mr. David Towers is in the city among the Kimball guests. Mr. Towers is now singing the praises of Fay Templeton and the echo of his song will not die away before the captivating and bewitching Fay arrives. Mr. Towers's star will reach Atlanta Tuesday and open at the Edgewood Tuesday night.

SHOT THROUGH THE FOOT.—Frank Bancroft, a small white boy, whose home is on Plum street, shot himself through the left foot yesterday afternoon while handling a pistol which he picked up in his father's trunk. The ball passed entirely through the foot just above the instep, crushing the bones badly. Dr. Westmoreland was called in and rendered the necessary surgical attention and the young fellow was resting well last night.

TWO AGAINST THEM.

Police Commissioner Venable and Chief Connolly Sued for $10,000.

ARCHER AND WATERS FILED THE SUITS

They Distributed Circulars Denouncing the Messrs. Venable and Were Arrested Other News from the Courts.

Two suits for damages, amounting to $40,000, were filed yesterday in the clerk's office, both directed against Police Commissioner W. H. Venable and Chief of Police A. B. Connolly.

The suits are brought by Andrew S. Waters and C. A. Asher, minors, by their next best friends on account of their arrest for distributing the circulars about the Messrs. Venable, which caused such a sensation some time ago.

The boys, being minors, sue by their next best friends, and the allegations are about the same. They allege that they were arrested by Captain Crim and carried to the police station, much to their mortification, in charge of an officer. There they say that they were threatened, interrogated and cross-questioned; that the threats were made that they would be locked up in a cell if they did not reveal the name of the man who employed them to distribute the printed matter.

Waters and Asher refused to divulge the name of their employer, and say that they were released by order of the defendants in the suits. The boys bring separate suits, each for the same amount, $20,000. The matter contained in the circulars consisted mainly of charges against the Messrs. Venable in regard to their attitude towards the workingmen.

Alleged Murderers Found Not Guilty.

John Pool and John Smith, charged with the murder of Berry Meriwether, were found not guilty yesterday in Judge Richard Clark's court. Berry Meriwether was shot while returning from a ball and his assailants could not be found. Pool and Smith were taken up under suspicion, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict them.

A Receiver Appointed.

Yesterday, by consent, Aaron Landsberger was appointed receiver of the stock of Leon Aplan. The petition was filed by Lieberman & Kaufman et al. An order was also taken by Judge Lumpkin directing Aplan to deliver certain goods.

A suit for damages was filed yesterday by Susan Lewis against Miss Mollie Davenport. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant charged her with having attempted to poison defendant's family and with having had her arrested. Petitioner wants $500 damages.

A verdict was taken for the defense in the case of Lena Davis against the city for $2,000 damages. It was in Judge Lumpkin's court.

An amended petition, supplementing one already in, was filed yesterday by the Central Car Trust Company against Marsh and others in the Atlanta and Florida road matter.

LAST NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

It Was Given by the Earnest Workers of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Last night, in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church, a delightful entertainment was given under the auspices of the Earnest Workers, an organization of the young people of that church.

The exercises began promptly at 8 o'clock, and the following programme was carried out:

1. Instrumental Solo—Minuet, by Paderewski—Miss Alice Logan.
2. Recitation—"The Wedding Fee"—Miss Jennie Helmer.
3. Vocal Solo—"The Idol of My Heart"—Miss Nettie Strickler.
4. Original Poem—"Childhood"—Mr. L. L. Knight.
5. Recitation—"Babe"—Miss Sadie Askew.
6. Song with Banjo Accompaniment—Miss Maud Craig.
7. Recitation—"The Singing Leaves"—Miss Margaret Badger.
8. Vocal Solo—Miss Mamie Berkle.

The recitations of Miss Jennie Helmer, Miss Sadie Askew and Miss Margaret Badger were all excellent. They were bright in conception and superb in rendition.

Miss Strickler's vocal solo elicited hearty applause, and from a critical, as well as an appreciative audience, it was voted one of the most delightful features of the evening. Miss Maud Craig also contributed largely to the pleasure of the entertainment.

The programme in full will likely be repeated at an early day. After the literary feature of the entertainment, which was presided over by Mr. W. M. Pope, refreshments were served by the young ladies in beautiful style, and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed.

"THE BLACK CROOK."

The biggest kind of an audience greeted "The Black Crook" last night, and, judging from every possible evidence, the audience was highly pleased with the performance of the famous old spectacle, "The Black Crook." The fame of the dancers and of the scenery and scenic effects of the "Crook" had prepared everybody for a rare treat; and, while some may have had their expectations too high, the many seemed pleased.

There is a charm about "The Black Crook" which no other spectacle possesses. Whether it is because this was the first of its kind, or why it is, I do not know. But there is magic in the name, and the drawing power of the play is undoubtedly enormous.

The company sent south is undoubtedly a big one, and the production is great of its kind; that is, it is great in the scenic and mechanical effects. There is a great deal in the performance, and it would, perhaps, be too much to expect it all to be perfect. There is much that is good, and some that isn't.

So far as the characters in the story are concerned, it is enough to say that Grace Tabor is beautiful, and the others are sufficiently good.

Of the specialties, the French quadrille dancers form the particularly bright feature. They are really wonderful in their acrobatic feats, and are undoubted artists in their line. They are pretty, too—that is, two of them are. Too much cannot be said in praise of their skill, and the regret of the audience was that it didn't see more of them—or, rather, didn't see them oftener. As for the other dancing, the ballet, "The Birth of the Rainbow," introducing Mme. Stacelouli, Mme. Bartoletti and Signor Bianchiori, was excellently done; the cobweb ballet was pretty; the unique dances, such as "The Bowery" and "Ta-ra-ra Boom de Aye," only fair. Miss Montrose made a distinct hit with her dancing. She possesses a capability at skirt manipulation that is rather startling. This young woman is exceedingly pretty, and dances exceedingly well; but her voice bears a close resemblance to the noise we are wont to associate with the vigorous filing of a saw. She sang a great deal—entirely too much. Tommy O'Brien, who sang with her, belongs to about the same class as a vocalist, but he, too, is a clever dancer, and his acrobatic specialty in the "Ta-ra-ra Boom de Aye" dance was good.

That last named dance was not at all well done. Of course, it received recalls—the vigorous display of lingerie called for that; but we have had it done a great deal better here. That is true, also, of "The Bowery."

Mardo is a wonderful juggler, and certainly deserves a special line.

The scenery shows to better advantage than the costumes, which in some instances showed themselves to be a little the worse for wear. The transformation scene, "The Seven Ages of Man," is an excellent piece—or series of pieces—of scenic painting.

It's worth the price to see the French quadrille.

Matinee today and night performance.

"Pulse of New York."

At the Grand Monday, a splendid melodrama, entitled "The Pulse of New York," will be the attraction. The play is not a stranger to our theatergoers, as it was seen here some two years ago, but the company is said to be much stronger and the scenery more complete. Pretty Carrie Sweeney plays the star role.

"Siberia."

On next Tuesday and Wednesday comes the thrilling play of "Siberia," the play that brought fame and fortune to Bartley Campbell, and is considered the greatest romantic drama ever written.

Fay Templeton at the Edgewood.

Fay Templeton opens at the Edgewood Tuesday for two nights and matinee. Miss Templeton has many admirers and close friends in Atlanta, every one of whom will greet her at the Edgewood. She is now doing some of the best work of her life and has around her one of the best and strongest companies any star has ever presented. The papers throughout the south are singing the praises of the southern-born opera singer most pleasantly. The Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, where Miss Templeton has been playing the past week, says:

"Every stage movement of Fay Templeton's is a reminder of that other great artiste, Aimee, in her palmiest days. Indeed, there is much about the erratic and gifted Templeton that would have been welcomed by and improved Aimee. There is more sunshine chasing about Templeton than Aimee could fetch, and her laugh is more infectious. The sameness between these two queens of comic opera is in the glance and expression of the eyes; the poetry of motion and charming ease; the delighting and bewildering, yet unoffending, abandon; the thorough appreciation of stage action and catching, rollicking, happy chic. No other woman has ever been mentioned as a rival to Aimee's greatness except our own Fay Templeton. There hasn't been a woman on the comic opera stage for a dozen years who hasn't followed the lead of either Aimee or Templeton, and most of them have adopted the Templetonian methods as far as they were able to reach. The musical score allotted to Mme. Favart is admirably adapted to the rich, flexible voice of the lady, while her exceptional dramatic powers give strength and individuality to the various parts that she is required to play. Those who miss seeing her lose a treat."

A Dwelling Burned.

Thomasville, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—The dwelling occupied by Dr. E. J. Spratling, on Dawson street, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, together with most of the contents. There was no one in the house but the doctor, his family being absent from the city. He has no idea how the fire originated. When he was awakened the whole house was in flames and nothing was saved but the piano and a few chairs. The house belonged to A. W. Morehouse, and was insured in the Continental and Atlanta Home for $1,800. The furniture and wearing apparel of the occupants were insured in the Sun and the Guardian for $1,765. The insurance will cover the losses.

Mr. Isaac Easley Buried.

Cuthbert, Ga., November 17.—(Special.)—One of the most largely attended funerals in Cuthbert for years was that of Mr. Isaac Easley, which took place from his late residence on Dawson street yesterday afternoon. Rev. H. R. Feder, of the Methodist church, and Mr. O. A. Barry, from the Masonic fraternity, conducted the funeral rites. Mr. Easley was the oldest resident merchant in Cuthbert, and in honor of this and his popularity, all the stores in the city closed during the funeral services. Mr. Easley was an active member of the Masonic fraternity for years and was held in high esteem by the brotherhood. His death was sudden, and was the result of a serious attack of typho-pneumonia. He had many warm and stanch friends.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action. Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Save the Dollars

IF YOU DON'T HAVE TO SACRIFICE GOOD CLOTHING POINTS TO DO SO. OUR SUITS ARE UP IN MAKE AND MATERIAL—BUT DOWN IN PRICE. WORTH WHILE PROVING, ISN'T IT?

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

OF COURSE.
24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

We Are

Making things lively in Underwear. You'll find out the reason when you come, and if you've any curiosity on that line, it will pay you to come at once.

Our stock can't be matched in Atlanta.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,

FURNISHERS AND HATTERS,

18 WHITEHALL.

Saving. Saving. Saving. Saving.

EVERY SUIT is from $1.50 to $3.50 less in price. That's in buying our make of Clothing. That's right. Figure for yourself. Buying cloth from the maker, doing every other part in turning it into Clothing in our own workrooms, you can readily see the saving. You wouldn't be likely to buy R. and D. railroad tickets from us. Why? Because we'd have to buy them from the railroad company, and you'd have to pay a profit to us. You want to buy Clothing from us direct just as you'd buy railroad tickets.

The BOYS' SUITS at $ 3.50. You Save $1.50
The BOYS' SUITS at 5.00. You Save 1.50
The BOYS' SUITS at 6.50. You Save 2.00
The BOYS' SUITS at 10.00. You Save 3.50
The MEN'S SUITS at 10.00. You Save 2.00
The MEN'S SUITS at 12.00. You Save 2.00
The MEN'S SUITS at 15.00. You Save 3.00

It's a fair estimate—saving $1.50 to $3.00 on each Suit.

That's what you do—buying from us. We're not charging you the dealer's profit. Buying the cloth by the carload, turning it into Clothing in our own workrooms, saves on the average from 25 to 40 per cent.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and E. Sts. N. W. ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 Whitehall St. BALTIMORE, Factory, 213 W. German St.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

COTTON IMPROVED.

The English Coal Strike Reported Settled Causes a Better Feeling.

STOCKS CLOSE DULL AND DROOPING.

Cammack Brokers Hammer Reading and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—Wheat Closes 1-2c Lower.

NEW YORK November 17.—Five stocks monopolized the dealings on the stock exchange today, to-wit: Reading, Sugar, St. Paul, Chicago Gas and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which are named in the order of their activity. The rest of the list was extremely dull, though in two or three cases marked declines were made on very light dealings. Reading was sold quite freely at the opening, largely on Philadelphia orders, induced by the alleged unfavorable showing made by Expert Little's report, read at yesterday's bondholders' committee meeting and referred to Mr. Marcus to be condensed, although the repot was not made public, rumor had it that the expert's figures showed that it would equire much more cash tahn was estimated to consolidate the floating debt and put the company on a good financial footing. Eighteen million was the figure named. Large blocks of long stocks were brought out and the bears added to the volume of offerings, sending the stock down 2 1-2 per cent before noon. During the rest of the day it fluctuated within a range of 3-8 per cent and closed 2 1-2 per cent below yesterday's closing sale. Sugar, after an advance of 3-8 per cent in the early dealings, receded 7-8 per cent, and then on an active buying movement, said to be for the account of inside interests, advanced 1 3-8 per cent. During the afternoon the bears made a drive at the shares and hammered them down 2 1-4 per cent, the final sales showing only 1-8 recovery. St. Paul held up under heavy pressure to sell, induced during the morning by a report that the earnings for the second week of November would show a material decrease in earnings, and later by the publication of the figures. The decline from the highest point of the morning was only 7-8 per cent, with a rally of 1-4 at the close. Chicago Gas was in demand at the opening, the buying being stimulated by advices from Chicago that the opposition company had been checkmated and that the Chicago Gas Company had a fine field. An advance of 1 5-8 was recorded during the morning sales, and the upwad movement was quickly checked by realizing sales which led the shorts to increase their lines, and under the accumulation of offerings reacted 1 3-8 per cent, losing all but 1-4 of the early improvement. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was quoted ex-dividend of 1 1-4 per cent today, opening 1-2 per cent higher and then receding steadily under atttacks of bear traders until it had lost 1 5-8 per cent. The short interest used arguments that the current earnings were not on a dividend paying basis, but in covering partially in the late dealings a rally of 1-4 per cent was made.

American Tobacco broke 1-2c on the announcement that the attorney general of New Jersey had brought suit against the company to prevent its discriminating against certain of its customers and to test the legality of its organization. The general market was strong in the opening dealings, but soon became irregular and then lapsed into dullness. There were occasional periods of activity and firmness, but they were few and far between, and during the afternoon the speculation became heavy, which was the prevailing tone at the close. Compared with the final sales of yesterday, the general list is down 1 1-4@1 7-8 per cent. Susquehanna Western preferred, 1 1-4; New Jersey Central, 1 1-2; Pullman, 2 3-4; Wells-Fargo, 3, and New York and Northern preferred, 3 1-2 per cent. Comstock Tunnel sold at 9, the last previous sale having been 10. Exceptions to the general weakness were Deleware and Hudson, which advanced 1 3-4, Manhattan 1 and Phoenix Mining 2.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

... 1-2 per cent; last loan, 1 1-2; closed, 1 1-2; prime paper, 4@6.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $480@$485 for demand and at $482 3-4@$483 for 60 days; posted rates, $484@$486 1-2; commercial bills, $481 1-2@$482.

Silver certificates, 69 7-8@70 1-2.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe	19⅝	Nat. Cordage pref	51
Adams Express	145	N. J. Central	116
Alton & Terre Haute	22½	Norfolk & Western	29¼
do. pref	115	North American Co	5
American Express	115	Northern Pac	6⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	69¼	do. pref	21⅛
Canada Pac	73¾	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6⅛
Canada Southern	49	Northwestern	102⅞
Central Pacific	18½	do. pref	138
Ches. & Ohio	18½	N. Y. Central	101⅛
Chicago & Alton	135	N. Y. & N. E	27⅛
C., B. & Q	78⅞	Ontario and West	16⅛
Chicago Gas	61⅝	Oregon Imp	11¼
Consolidated Gas	134	Oregon Navigation	26
C. C. C. & St. L	34½	Ore. S. L. & Utah N	6
Col. Coal & Iron	10	Pacific Mail	16
Cotton Oil	30⅜	Peoria, D. & E	6⅛
Del. & Hudson	131	Pittsburg	149
Del., Lack. & W	165½	Pullman Palace	171
Denv. & R. G. pref	36½	Reading	20⅝
Dis. & Cat. Feed	30	Rich. Terminal	3
East Tennessee	¼	do. pref	15
do. pref		Rio Grande West	10
Erie	13⅞	do. pref	45
do. pref	29	Rock Island	66
Fort Wayne	149	St. Paul	63
Great North. pref	108	do. pref	118
Chic. & E. Ills. pref	97½	St. Paul and Omaha	36
Hocking Valley	21¼	do. pref	119
Ills. Central	92	Southern Pacific	18⅝
St. Paul & Duluth	26	Sugar Refinery	93¼
Kansas & Texas pref	22⅝	T. C. I	15¼
Lake Erie & West	17	Texas Pac	7½
do. pref	68	Tol. & O. Cent. pref	70
Lake Shore	127	Union Pac	17⅞
Lead Trust	26⅜	U. S. Express	50
Lous. & Nash	47¼	Wabash, St. L. & P	7¼
L'ville, N. A. & Chic	9½	do. pref	15⅛
Manhattan Consol	125⅛	Wells Fargo Ex	120
Memphis & Char	10	Western Union	86⅛
Mich. Central	99⅞	Wheeling & L. Erie	14⅛
Missouri Pac	24	do. pref	50⅞
Mobile & Ohio	14½	Minn. & St. L	11⅛
Nash., Chat. & St. L	72	Denver & Rio G	10
National Cordage	23⅞	Ed. Gen. Electric	38⅛
Bonds—			
U. S. 4s, registered	112¼	N. C. 4s	94½
do. coupon	112¼	Tennessee old 6s	60
do. 2s	91¼	Virginia 6s	52¾
Louisiana stamped	95½	do. pref	7
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	100	Alabama, Class A	98
Tenn. new set'm't 5s	100	do. Class B	99
do. 3s	70	do. Class C	92
N. C. 6s	116	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Purnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter.
By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Stocks were dull and drooping in final dealings, owing to the cessation of the demand to cover shorts. No new interest appears to be at work on the bull side except perhaps in Chicago Gas and Western Union. The Cammack brokers hammered Burlington and Quincy and Reading, but did not bring out much long stock. It is understood that while Mr. Little's report is not so encouraging as expected, it has not shown the extravagance and shrinkage that has been reported. The figures given were not supplied by any member of the general mortgage bondholders' committee and were undoubtedly garbled for speculative purposes. The traders are, as a rule, more bearish than they were this morning, owing to the lack of genuine commission orders. Selling of Sugar was based on unofficial statement from Washington that the bounty law will be repealed and a small tax levied on raw sugar. Distillers and Cattle Feeding was a shade firmer on receipt of telegrams from the west stating that beginning next November 95 per cent of the distilleries will be working at their full capacity to meet the extraordinary demand for distilled spirits.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Delaware & Lack				165½	168
Northwestern	102⅞	103⅛	102⅛	102⅞	102⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
Richmond Terminal				3	3
New York & N. E	27⅛	27⅞	27½	27⅛	28
Lake Shore				127	128
Western Union	86⅛	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛	86¼
Missouri Pacific	24⅛	24¼	24	24	24⅞
Union Pacific	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞	17
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	29⅞
Atchison	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19
Reading	22½	22½	20	20⅝	22⅛
Louisville and Nash	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅞
North. Pacific pref				21¼	21⅛
St. Paul	63⅛	63⅛	62⅞	63	63
Rock Island	66⅞	66⅞	65⅝	66	66⅞
Chicago Gas	62⅝	63⅛	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	80	80	78⅞	78⅞	80⅛
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	94⅛	95⅛	92⅞	93⅛	94⅜
Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
Am'n Cotton Oil	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	30
General Electric	39½	39½	38⅜	38⅜	38⅞

Sales 205,100 shares.

Notes.

For the second week in November earnings of St. Paul were $558,671, showing a decrease of $43,424.

... now ... ved here from the New

York stock market was that the opening was firmer, with Chicago Gas and American Sugar Refining the strong features.

The strength did not hold, and Chicago Gas closed 1-4 per cent higher and American Sugar Refinery 1 1-4 per cent lower.

Clearances at all ports: Wheat, 183,000 bushels; corn, 187,918.

Very cold weather will be experienced all over the west by Saturday or Sunday, and advices from the northwest state that the markets up there are expected to show less strength after the close of navigation.

Receipts at Chicago yesterday: Wheat, 177 cars; corn, 361; oats, 158; hogs, 26,000. Estimated today: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 480; oats, 260; hogs, 14,000.

New York Railway Times: "It is wonderful how little has been heard from the silver advocates in the last week or so."

During the extraordinary session of congress pointers were sent out by speculators and antisilverites that immediately on the passage of unconditional repeal and a return to sound currency prices would materially advance, more especially cotton and stocks, some predicting 10c. for cotton before the 1st of January, and an advance in stocks of anywhere from $10 to $20 per share.

Here is the result, comparing with the closing prices on November 1st, the day the bill was signed:

January cotton, November 1st, 8.23; November 18th, 8.03, and spot cotton for the same dates, 7 1-2 and 7 1-4, respectively.

In stocks, making the same comparison with the list as posted on the boards here, there is not a single advance.

Lackawanna is off 6 1-4, Northwest 2 5-8, New England 5 3-4, Western Union 3 3-4, Missouri Pacific 3 3-8, Whisky 3, Louisville and Nashville 2 5-8, St. Paul 3 5-8, Rock Island 3 3-4, Chicago Gas 5 7-8, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5 1-8, American Sugar Refinery 8 3-4, and General Electric 9 1-2.

The officials of the Mobile and Ohio railroad announce that they will expend $3,500,000 in the construction of a line of road from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	$ 206,239.16
For 5 days	1,276,167.55

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.
The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	95	96	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	95	96	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	108¼	110	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	102	103	Atlanta 4½s	99	100
Savannah 5s	100	102½	Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	114	117	Macon 6s	103	106
Atlanta 7s, 1904	109	112	Columbus 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	105		Rome graded	104	
			Waterworks 6s	100	
			Rome 5s	90	

RAILROAD BONDS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st	99	
Ga. 6s, 1910	102	104	Ga. Pacific, 2d	37	
Ga. 6s, 1922	109	111	A. P. & L., 1st 7s	89	
Central 7s, 1893	101		Mari'ta & N. G.	31	
Char. Col. & A.	98		S., A. & M., 1st	46	60

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	133	135	Aug. & Sav.		100
Southwestern	33		A. & W. P.	65	70
Central	8	10	do deben		90
Cent. deben	15	16			

THE COTTON MARKETS.

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed quiet; middling 7¼c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1893	RECEIPTS 1892	SHIPM'TS 1893	SHIPM'TS 1892	STOCK 1893	STOCK 1892
Saturday	1414	920	1610	2509	11210	10253
Monday	1317	861	725	2300	12812	8819
Tuesday	1725	1145	1000	1150	13088	8814
Wednesday	1632	1229	950	1050	13720	9043
Thursday	890	983	500	2000	13729	8625
Friday	1210	714	450	1850	14480	6890
Total	8189	5852	5635	10800		

Atwood Violett & Co's Cotton Letter.
By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, November 17.—We advised our friends at the opening this morning, which was surprisingly steady considering the decline in Liverpool, not to buy, or information equivalent to that. We foresaw and still see the need of a better spot demand, which not only there are no indication of this morning, but with a large amount to come into sight this week, which is even larger that we estimated it at yesterday, we feared that the effect upon Liverpool would be of a discouraging character and bring about lower prices, either today or tomorrow. A decline of 8 points occurred here from yesterday's closing, all of which were recovered. It remains to be seen how Liverpool will take the report of the weekly movement published by Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, this evening, the figures of which we give below. Our impression is that Liverpool should be lower, but at the same time a settlement of the coal strike, which caused the advance here in January from 7.95 to 8.04, may, by a reduction in the cost of fuel to the spinner, enable him to buy cotton more freely, and it was this feeling at the close that kept the market steady until 3 o'clock.

A better continental demand is reported by a large exporting house, in addition to the information we have from another exporting source yesterday, and which we mentioned yesterday. The American spot markets were generally lower today. Port receipts for the week are 291,228, against 259,455 last year. Interior receipts, 118,240, against 108,495. The amount that has come into sight this week is 401,000, against 319,000 last year, and since September 1st, 3,106,000 against 2,818,000 last year. Interior stocks show 314,819, against 246,044 last year. All information today corroborates our small crop idea but the all-important and all-necessary adjunct is still lacking, and that is spinners buying.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
November	7.97	7.97	7.95	7.95-97	7.93-95
December	7.95	8.03	7.93	8.00-01	8.00-01
January	8.01	8.04	7.95	8.03-04	8.03-04
February	8.09	8.11	8.02	8.11-12	8.10
March	8.17	8.19	8.10	8.18-19	8.17-18
April	8.25	8.27	8.17	8.26-27	8.24-25
May	8.33	8.34	8.25	8.34	8.32-33
June	8.40	8.41	8.31	8.40-41	8.38-40

Closed firm; sales 217,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1893	RECEIPTS 1892	EXPORTS 1893	EXPORTS 1892	STOCK 1893	STOCK 1892
Saturday	39597	23083	33829	50826	938900	1096814
Monday	57297	48154	16063	61025	948756	1095644
Tuesday	55963	56455	59428	29956	975299	1026070
Wednesday	40780	31216	9363	39083	1001392	1002843
Thursday	42289	40953	4351	29144	1030520	1003278
Friday	59815	42831	44425	34622	1036261	1011750
Total	296721	263672	147970	244856		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.64	July	8.18
February	7.76	August	...
March	7.86	September	...
April	7.94	October	...
May	8.02	November	7.37
June	8.10	December	7.45

Closed steady, sales 92,200 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The Liverpool market this morning was 3-64 to 4-64 lower than yesterday, and closed without recovery of the decline. The New York market opened at about last night's prices, and by 1 o'clock had declined six to seven points further. The weakness today has been plainly caused by the liquidation made necessary through an exhaustion in the margins of those who were speculatively long of cotton. The interior movement is 115,000 bales against 108,000 last week, and 81,000 last year. Port receipts for the day are full, including the clearances from Port Royal and Brunswick. Private cables from Manchester report a better feeling and increased activity in the department of China trade. Silver is three-sixteenths higher today in London. The feeling in cotton today has been one of extreme discouragement on the part of many who have lost money; but on the other hand it cannot be said that the market has been entirely without support. Some good buying is noticeable, and cotton so absorbed has passed into hands unquestionably able to hold it for a profit. The weekly crop movement is as expected, and, if next week's receipts show any reduction whatever, the chances in favor of an improvement would seem to be reasonably fair. The market during the afternoon improved quite sharply, and the closing prices were a shade over last evening's quotations. The improvement was the result of cables announcing officially the settlement of the English coal strike. On this news, the sellers of the morning became buyers in the afternoon, in addition to which there was considerable buying to cover sales made for continental account. The total amount of cotton coming in sight for the week will not be far from 400,000 bales. It remains to be seen whether the settlement of the strike will not induce fresh buying on the part of spinners. If it does, steadier markets next week will be generally expected.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

New York, November 17.—(Special.)—The further depression in Liverpool caused fresh demoralization among the longs here, and, after a comparatively steady opening, in which January sold at 8.01 and 8.02, the liquidation was resumed and prices yielded. The receipts again assumed very formidable proportions, and January had declined to 7.95 and looked exceedingly weak when the cable brought reports of the settlement of the English coal strike. This at once improved the temper of the market. Many of the longs who had sold out in disgust hastened to repurchase, and an advance of 8 or 9 points from the lowest took place, January reacting to 8.04. The close was firm, with 8.03 bid for January, whether further recovery will be recorded tomorrow. But we have no great faith in the permanence of any advance that is not based upon diminished receipts unless there is a sharp falling off in the movement. We shall not be surprised to see prices go lower than the lowest of today.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, November 17—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	296,721
Same time last year	253,672
Showing an increase	43,049
Total receipts	2,334,323
Same time last year	1,101,034
Showing an increase	233,289
Exports for the week	147,970
Same time last year	244,856
Showing a decrease	96,886
Total exports to date	1,273,655
Same time last year	1,200,698
Showing an increase	72,957
Stock at United States ports	1,036,261
Same time last year	1,011,750
Showing an increase	24,511
Stock at interior towns	178,046
Same time last year	130,937
Showing an increase	47,109
Stock at Liverpool	812,000
Same time last year	1,163,000
Showing a decrease	351,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	350,000
Same time last year	300,000
Showing an increase	50,000

Total Receipts at the Ports.

NEW YORK, November 17—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1893:

Galveston	488,100
New Orleans	696,878
Mobile	88,520
Savannah	480,255
Charleston	198,405
Wilmington	95,565
Norfolk	181,635
Baltimore	13,232
New York	7,863
Boston	10,052
Newport News	4,700
Philadelphia	8,955
West Point	75,954
Brunswick	19,969
Velasco	4,100
Port Royal	22,110
Total	2,394,228

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 17—12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate and freely met with prices easier; middling uplands 4 7-16; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,800; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 27,000; American 22,700; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery —; December and January delivery —; January and February delivery 4 22-64; February and March delivery 4 2-64, 4 22-64; March and April delivery 4 24-64; April and May delivery 4 26-64; May and June delivery 4 28-64; June and July delivery —; futures opened easy with demand poor.

Weekly—Sales 53,000; American 46,000; trade takings, including forwarded from shipside, 63,000; actual export 10,000; import 100,000; American 79,000; stock 812,000; American 649,000; afloat 360,000; American 350,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 17—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; November and December delivery 4 21-64, sellers; December and January delivery 4 21-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; February and March delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64; March and April delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; April and May delivery 4 25-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 27-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 29-64, sellers; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, November 17—Cotton quiet; sales 650 bales; middling uplands 8⅛; Orleans 8⅜; net receipts 1,200; gross 7,773; stock 156,250.

GALVESTON, November 17—Cotton steady; middling 7⅜; net receipts 9,164 bales; gross 9,164; sales 1,162; stock 172,618; exports to Great Britain 7,050.

NORFOLK, November 17—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 4,538 bales; gross 4,538; sales 1,526; stock 88,678; exports coastwise 2,678.

BALTIMORE, November 17—Cotton nominal; middling 8; net receipts 1,662 bales; gross 2,440; sales none; stock 19,692; exports to France 200; to continent 3,10.; coastwise 1,060.

BOSTON, November 17—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅛; net receipts 890 bales; gross 7,179; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 3,094.

WILMINGTON, November 17—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 3,460 bales; gross 3,460; sales none; stock 34,716; exports coastwise 1.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17—Cotton dull; middling 8⅛; net receipts 190 bales; gross 190; stock 9,927.

SAVANNAH, November 17—Cotton quiet; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 6,528 bales; gross 6,532; sales 475; stock 136,381; exports to continent 4,825; coastwise 853.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17—Cotton easy; middling 7¼; net receipts 1,575 bales; gross 11,998; sales 6,000; stock 275,658; exports to Great Britain 7,198; to continent 2,643; coastwise 3,773.

MOBILE, November 17—Cotton easy; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 1,088 bales; gross 1,088; sales 800; stock 31,176; exports coastwise 371.

MEMPHIS, November 17—Cotton quiet; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 4,791 bales; sales 2,500; shipments 1,760; stock 83,615.

AUGUSTA, November 17—Cotton steady; middling 7⅛; net receipts 1,519 bales; shipments 401; sales 1,606; stock 38,195.

CHARLESTON, November 17—Cotton steady; middling 7⅛; net receipts 3,758 bales; gross 3,758; sales none; stock 88,401; exports to continent 2,500.

HOUSTON, November 17—Cotton easy; middling 7⅛; net receipts 7,423 bales; shipments 6,789; sales 1,380; stock 38,179.

MONTGOMERY, November 17—Cotton, net receipts of the week 6,173 bales; shipments 4,180; sales 4,180; stock of 1893, 21,281; 1892, 15,151.

MACON, November 17—Cotton, net receipts of the week 3,095 bales; shipments 2,851; sales —; stock 1893, 8,407; 1892, 3,582.

COLUMBUS, November 17—Cotton, net receipts of the week 2,581 bales; shipments 2,653; sales 3,347; to spinners —; stock of 1893, 12,947; 1892, 11,025.

NASHVILLE, November 17—Cotton, net receipts of the week 2,498 bales; shipments 1,606; sales 1,782; to spinners 176; stock of 1893, 2,284; 1892, 2,756.

SELMA, November 17—Cotton, net receipts of the week 3,310 bales; shipments 2,054; stock of 1893, 19,320; 1892, 5,796.

ROME, November 17—Cotton, net receipts for the week 4,373 bales; shipments 1,237; stock 5,533.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 17.—On the bearish Russian crop report, weak cables and heavy selling by cons, wheat went down today to a new low-price record for December of 60c, and closed but 1-4c higher than the bottom. Compared with yesterday's closing price, the decline for the day was 1-2c. Corn appeared to be very weak. Oats suffered to the extent of 3-8c. Pork, compared with yesterday's closing price, is 37 1-2c lower; lard and ribs, each 17 1-2c lower.

Wheat opened stronger, with shorts covering freely, and advanced on light northwestern receipts and good export clearances. It ruled steady for a time, but unfavorable cables started the reaction, which ended in a bad break. The Russian crop report, which estimated the yield of wheat at almost 100,000 bushels larger than the average, acted as a heavy bear factor. Their heavy sellers appeared as the price rattled down. Pardridge sold heavily, and it was rumored that the New York bull clique unloaded part of its big line. The decline was steady until near the close, when a slight rally occurred, bringing the price 1-4c above the bottom figures.

The corn pit was fairly active at the start, and opening trades were at a slight advance. Prices were firm for the first two hours, but after that lost more than the gain. Estimates of heavy receipts for tomorrow was a cause for the decline, and the slump in wheat also helped force down the price. Heavy offerings from prominent receiving houses was another factor in the decline, and rallies were few and slight. May opened 1-8c above yesterday's close at 40 5-8c; sold 1-8c higher, lost 3-8c, rallied 1-8c, lost 1-4c and rallied 1-8c, to close at 40 3-8c.

Oats experienced some activity at the opening and gained 1-4c on free buying, but the Russian oats crop report, showing 120,000,000 bushels above the average, combined with the weakness in the larger markets, caused a decline and a loss at the close. May opened at yesterday's close, 31 1-8c, sold up 1-4c, lost 7-8c, touched 30 1-2c and rallied 1-4c, to close at 30 3-4c.

Provisions were firm for the first two hours, prices going up 10@15c, but the extreme weakness of the grain market reversed the early tendency to firmness, and the market went to pieces.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT—				
December	60⅞	61⅛	60	60¼
May	67¼	67⅝	67	67⅛
CORN—				
November	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36⅛
December	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛
May	40⅛	40⅜	40¼	40⅛
OATS—				
November	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛
December	28	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
May	31¼	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
PORK—				
January	13 10	13 10	12 70	12 75
LARD—				
November	8 37½	8 45	8 22½	8 22½
January	7 82½	7 82½	7 70	7 72½
SIDES—				
January	6 80	6 90	6 65	6 70

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.
By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Lighter receipts at primary and seaboard points, 618,000 clearances and a fair sample demand were among the items that encouraged holders in the early part of the day, but the official Russian report of 105,000,000 bushels of rye, 97,000,000 bushels of wheat, 130,000,000 bushels of oats increase over an average crop, reports from the northwest that lower prices are likely to prevail at the close of navigation, The Trade Journal's report of large stocks of flour and poor demand—these items, together with the fact that holders are discouraged, bears are strong and aggressive, owing to past success, trading light, market narrow, caused a further decline of about 1-2c a bushel. Fairly good trade in corn early, but later demand dropped off, closing about 1-2c lower.

Large receipts of fine, heavy hogs caused a slump in the provision market, which declined faster than the hogs. Packers are having a rough time. Domestic demand in the south has become very light, owing to cooler weather and the general belief in lower prices. The whole market—grain and provision—closed at about the lowest prices of the day and apparently weak.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, November 17, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 17—Flour—First patent $4.75; second patent $4.50; extra fancy $3.50; fancy $3.40; family $3.10@3.25. Corn—No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 58c; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 50; white 45c; mixed 42c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 66c; bolted 57c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ℔ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ℔ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ℔ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $3.30.

NEW YORK, November 17—Flour lower to sell. Wheat, spot more active on the close at ⅛c decline; No. 2 red winter 65⅛@65½ in store and elevator; afloat 66; options closed weak at ⅛c decline; No. 2 November 65⅛; December 66; January 67⅛; March 69⅛; May 72⅛. Corn, spot more active and ⅛c lower; No. 2 in elevator 44⅛; afloat 46@46⅛; options closed weak at ⅛@⅛c decline; November 44⅛; December 45⅛; May 46⅛. Oats, spot dull, closing heavy; options closed weak at ⅛@⅛c decline; November 34; December 34⅛; May 35⅛; spot No. 2 white 3 ; mixed western 35@3c; do. white 3@42.

ST. LOUIS, November 17—Flour demoralized; patents $3.00@3.10; fancy $2.50@2.60; family $2.00@2.10. Wheat was fairly firm early, advancing ⅛c, dropped 1⅛@1¼ later and closed ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 56@56⅛; November 55⅛; December 56⅛@56⅛; May 64⅛@64⅛. Corn very dull, but closed ⅛@⅛c above yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash November and December 32⅛; May 36⅛. Oats, cash better; May lower; No. 2 cash 27⅛, May 30⅛.

BALTIMORE, November 17—Flour dull; unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $2.00@2.35; extra $2.35@2.90; family $3.10@3.40. Wheat quiet and steadier; No. 2 red spot and November 64⅛; milling wheat by sample 64@66. Corn quiet; white new 46@47; yellow new 40@43.

CHICAGO, November 17—Flour weak; winter patents $3.25@3.60 winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 59⅛; No. 3 spring 55@61; No. 2 red 59⅛. No. 2 corn 36⅛. No. 2 oats 27⅛.

CINCINNATI, November 17—Flour dull; family $2.20@2.30; fancy $2.75@2.90, Wheat weak; No. 2 red 58. Corn barely steady; No. 2 mixed 39. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 31.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 17—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.10c ℔ 100 ℔ cases Lion 25.10c; Levering's 25.10c; Green—Extra choice 22c; choice good 21c; air 20c; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 5⅛c; powdered 6⅛c; cut loaf 6⅛; white extra C 4⅛; New Orleans yellow clarified 4⅛@5; yellow extra C 4@4⅛. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@80. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12⅛c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 12c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5⅛c; common 4⅛c; imported Japan 5@5⅛c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@6.50 Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 ℔s, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 ℔s $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11⅛c; star 11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $300@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4⅛c; do. 1 ℔ packages, 5⅛c. cases, 1 ℔ 5⅛c; do 1 and ½ ℔s 8c; do. ½ ℔s 6⅛c. Crackers—XXX soda 5⅛c; XXX butter 6⅛c: XXX pearl oysters 6⅛c; shell and excelsior 7, lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 7c; French mixed 12@12⅛c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $5.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $5.25@5.50; F.W. oysters $1.80; L.W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $2.10. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4⅛c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ⅛ kegs $1.30; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.6 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, November 17—Coffee, options closed steady at 20@25 points decline; No. 7 Rio November 16.85@16.95; December 16.50@16.55; January 16.25@16.30; March 16.15@16.0 ; May 15.65@15.67; September 15.60@ 15.75; spot Rio dull and heavy; No. 7 18. Sugar, raw weak; fair refining 2⅛; centrifugal 96-test 3⅛; refined steady; mould A 5@5 3-16; standard A 4 11-16@4⅛; off A 4 1-16@4 11-16; confectioners' A 4 11-16@5 ; cut loaf and crushed 5 @5 7-16; powdered 5 1-16@5 ; granulated 4 13-16@5; cubes 5 1-16@5⅛. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet; open kettle new good to choice 36@41.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 17—Provisions dull and lower. Pork, standard mess $16.00. Lard, prime steam 8.50. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 6.75; long clear 7.87⅛; clear ribs 7.87⅛; short clear 8.12⅛. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50; long clear 9.12⅛; clear ribs 9.25; short clear 9.50.

ATLANTA, November 17—Clear rib sides, boxed 9⅛c; ice-cured bellies 13⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 11⅛@13⅛c, according to brand and average; California 9⅛. Breakfast bacon 15@17c. Lard—Leaf 10⅛; compound 8c.

NEW YORK, November 17—Pork lower; mess new $17.00@17.75. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard weak; western steam 9.00; city steam 9.50; options, November 8.85; January 8.15.

CHICAGO, November 17—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.25@14.50. Lard 8.35@8.37⅛. Short ribs, loose 7.75@8.00. Dry salt shoulders boxed 6.75@7.00; short clear sides boxed 8.25@8.37⅛.

CINCINNATI, November 17—Pork lower at $16.00. Lard dull at 7.85. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 8.12⅛@8.25. Bacon easier; short clear 9.75.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, November 17—Spirits turpentine opened and closed firm at 27 for regulars; sales of the receipts were taken. Rosin firm and in good demand; sales 3,500 bbls; A, B, C and D $1.05; E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.20; H $1.40; I $1.55; K $2.15; M $2.65; N $3.75; window glass $4.00; waterwhite $4.10.

WILMINGTON, November 17—Rosin steady; strained 97½; good strained $1.02½; turpentine steady at 26½; tar steady at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.05 soft and virgin $1.70.

NEW YORK, November 17—Rosin strong; strained common to good $1.30@1.32½; turpentine firm at 30¼@30½.

CHARLESTON, November 17—Turpentine firm at 26½@27; rosin steady; good strained 95.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 17—Eggs 18@20. Butter—Western creamery 30@35c; fancy Tennessee 20@22½c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@11c ℔ ℔; hens 25@30; spring chickens, large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small 10@12½c; ducks 20@25. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@18c; ducks 15c; chickens 10@15. Irish potatoes $2.50@2.75 ℔ bbl; fancy ℔ bu. 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, 40@45c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12⅛c. Onions 75c@$1.10 ℔ bu; ℔ bbl $2.25@2.50; Spanish onions, 1 bu. crates, $1.10@1.50. Cabbage 1⅛@2c. Grapes—Malaga 5c to 55 ℔ kegs; 60 to 65 ℔ kegs $5.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, November 17—Apples—Fancy northern 4.50@5.50 ℔ barrel; Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee 2.60@3.75. Lemons—Messina $3.60@3.50; Florida $1.50@2.50. Oranges—Florida $1.75@2.25 ℔ box. Grape Fruit $1.75@2.00 ℔ crate. Cocoanuts 4@4⅛c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12⅛c. Filberts 11⅛c. Walnuts 12⅛@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 6@6⅛c; fancy handpicked 5@5⅛; North Carolina 5⅛@6⅛; Georgia 4@4⅛c.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 17—Bagging—1¼ ℔ 5⅛; 2 ℔ 6; 2¼ ℔ 6⅛. Ties—50 ℔ $1.00; 45 ℔ $1.95.

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.
13 East Alabama Street.
july 16-1y fin col

DARWIN G. JONES,
No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

WANTED.
LARGE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES purchased for cash, or loans made thereon. Endowments, tontine and distribution policies specialties. ANDERSON & JOHNSTON, 31-33 Kentucky National bank building, Louisville, Ky.

Notice to Debtors and Creditor

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—All persons having demands against Mrs. Elizabeth L. Johnston, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified and required to present them, properly attested to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. This, October 20, 1893.

HOWARD L. CRUMLEY,
Administrator, 200 Oak St., West End.
oct 21—6t sat

ISAAC A. ANDERSON, vs. Alice Anderson—No 572. Fall Term, 1893, Fulton Superior Court—To Alice Anderson. Greeting: By order of the court I hereby notify you that on the 22d day of May, 1893, Isaac A. Anderson filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the term of 1893 of said court under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1894, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain. Witness the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this, the 6th day of October, 1893.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.
oct 7 21 nov 4 18

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CURRY.—Friends and acquaintances of Mr. C. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Pettey, Mr. C. C. Kernodle, Misses M. E. and Victoria Kernodle, Mrs. S. H. Collins, Mrs. A. J. Wing and Mrs. J. C. P. Johnson are requested to attend the funeral of the former from union depot at 10:25 o'clock a. m. today. Interment at Oakland.

MEETING NOTICE.

Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1893.—Persons having boxes in the Atlanta National Bank will please call and have them transferred to the new safety deposit vault.

C. E. CURRIER, Cashier.
nov11-d1w

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Washingt'n	7 30 am	§To Charleston	6 30 am
§From Elberton	8 30 am	§To Elberton	3 55 pm
§From Charleston	6 45 pm	§To Washington	5 05 pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah	8 00 am
From Hapevill	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	10 25 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	2 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 25 pm	§To Macon	4 00 pm
From Hapevile	6 45 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah	8 05 pm	§To Savannah	6 55 pm
Following Trains day only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 45 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Nashville	7 00 am	To Nashville	8 00 am
From Marietta	8 40 am	§To Chattanooga	3 00 pm
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 15 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Montg'm'y	7 00 am	§To Selma	5 35 am
From Palmetto	7 30 am	To Manchester	8 05 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Montg'm'y	11 40 am	To Manchester	3 00 pm
From Palmetto	2 10 pm	§To Montgomery	4 10 pm
§From Selma	4 45 pm	§To Montgomery	5 00 pm
From Manchester	5 00 pm	To Palmetto	5 40 am
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
‡From Palmetto	10 15 am	‡To Palmetto	1 05 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 50 am
From Cornelia	8 15 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia	4 35 pm
§From Richmond	9 15 pm	§To Washington	5 45 pm
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	To Cornelia, Sunday only	2 50 pm

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Birmin'h'm	6 20 am	§To Birmingham	6 45 am
§From Tallapoosa	8 55 am	§To Greenville	4 10 pm
§From Greenville	11 40 am	§To Tallapoosa	5 00 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Augusta	5 30 am	§To Augusta	7 20 am
From Covington	7 55 am	To Decatur	8 55 am
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	12 05 pm
§From Augusta	1 15 pm	To Clarkston	3 15 pm
From Clarkston	1 45 pm	§To Augusta	3 40 pm
§From Augusta	6 15 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
From Clarkston	4 45 pm	§To Augusta	11 15 pm

EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
§From Jacks'ville	6 30 am	§To Chicago	7 00 am
§From Macon	1 55 pm	§To Macon	8 00 am
§From Chicago	1 45 pm	§To Chicago	2 10 pm
§From Chicago	7 20 pm	§To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
§From Chatten'ga	12 30 am	§To Jacksonville	7 40 pm

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF.
(VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Columbus	10 25 am	To Columbus	8 00 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 00 pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 45 pm

§Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 22, 1893.

'The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 134. Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv...Atlanta...Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv...Athens...Ar	6 16 am	5 08 pm
11 13 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 03 pm
12 15 pm	10 09 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 48 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 10 pm	11 03 pm	Ar...Clinton...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
†5 00 pm	12 23 am	Ar...Chester...Lv	2 07 am	9 42 am
8 05 pm	1 50 am	Ar...Monroe...Lv	12 50 am	5 45 am
......	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh...Lv	8 15 pm	......
......	7 39 am	Ar...Henderson...Lv	6 53 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon...Lv	6 35 pm	......
......	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	......
......	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	......
......	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	......
......	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	......
......	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	......
......	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	......
......	5 00 am	Ar...Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	......
......	9 00 am	Ar Wilmington Lv	5 00 pm	......
2 00 pm	......	Lv...Clinton...Ar	......	1 12 pm
2 42 pm	......	Ar Newberry Lv	......	12 45 pm
2 57 pm	......	Ar Prosperity Lv	......	11 29 pm
4 10 pm	......	Ar Columbia Lv	......	9 15 am
5 45 pm	......	Ar...Sumter Lv	......	7 50 am
8 45 pm	......	Ar Charleston Lv	......	10 35 am
†7 53 pm	......	Ar Darlington Lv	......	†7 00 am
......	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 01 pm	......
......	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	......
......	11 31 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	......
......	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	......
......	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	......
......	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	2 10 pm	......
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	7 10 am	......
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 15 pm	......
......	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	......
......	6 00 pm	Lv Ports'h (w) Ar	8 00 am	......
......	6 50 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	......

No. 3. Daily		Elberton Accommodation.		No. 45. Daily.
3 55 pm	......	Lv Atlanta Ar	......	8 30 am
6 26 pm	......	Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv	......	8 05 am
7 02 pm	......	Ar Jug Tavern Lv	......	7 26 am
7 46 pm	......	Ar Athens Lv	......	6 39 am
8 55 pm	......	Ar Elberton Lv	......	5 32 am

†Daily except Sunday.
(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Oct. 26, 1893

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.		No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	5 00 pm	......	5 35 am
Ar Newnan	5 45 pm	6 35 pm	......	6 50 am
Ar LaGrange	6 25 pm	7 45 pm	......	8 09 am
Ar W Point	6 52 pm	8 20 pm	......	8 19 am
Ar Opelika	7 33 pm	9 07 pm	......	9 02 am
Ar Columbus	9 55 pm	9 55 am	......	12 20 pm
Ar Montgomery	9 20 pm	11 00 pm	......	11 05 am
Ar Pensacola	5 30 am	5 00 pm	......	
Ar Mobile	3 05 am	12 45 pm	......	5 20 pm
Ar N Orleans	7 35 am	5 15 pm	Sun. only	10 25 pm
Ar Houston Tex	10 50 pm	7 07 am		
Lv Atlanta		5 05 pm	5 00 pm	5 35 am
Ar Selma		11 00 am	10 10 am	9 30 pm

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.		No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	11 00 am	7 50 pm	......	......
Lv Mobile	3 45 pm	12 40 am	......	......
Lv Pensacola	1 50 pm	10 30 pm	......	......
Ar Montgomery	8 45 pm	6 10 am	......	......
Lv Selma	4 10 pm		......	6 00 am
Lv Montgomery	11 00 pm	6 30 am	......	10 00 am
Lv Columbus	......	5 05 am	......	......
Lv Opelika	2 35 am	8 12 am	......	12 50 pm
Ar West Point	3 30 am	8 53 am		1 27 pm
Ar LaGrange	4 09 am	9 15 am		1 54 pm
Ar Newnan	5 31 am	10 11 am		3 05 pm
Ar Atlanta	7 00 am	11 40 am		4 40 pm

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Mexico and California points on sale all the year round by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt., 12 Kimball House.

Notice.

We have handled what was claimed to be a superior brand of sausage, but are now handling C. A. Rauschenberg's "All-Pork Smoked Sausage." We have tried other brands made here to our dissatisfaction and find this sausage superior to any we have used, or can procure. Buy no sausage for "All Pork" unless marked "C. A. R." We are his sole agents and handle his entire production, which is a special brand gotten up for our trade. Every box guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; no middle man's profits and no other brand handled by us. Send orders direct to us. J. W. Phillips Co., oct25 1m

American Plan $3.00 to $5.00 per day. European Plan $1.50 to $3.50 per day.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA, GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.
oct20—3m top col

GOLD. WHEE!

BUT THE COLD WEATHER WILL NOT STOP THE

Auction Sales of Fine Jewelry,

GOLD AND SILVERWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

AND MISCELLANEOUS BRIC-A-BRAC AT

Kaufman's, 70 Whitehall St.

THE STOCK IS FAST BEING CLOSED OUT AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF, COLD OR HEAT, RAIN OR SLEET, AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. EVERYTHING IS BEING SLAUGHTERED. THE LIKE OF IT YOU WILL NEVER SEE AGAIN. NO MATTER HOW COLD IT IS ON THE OUTSIDE, THE AUCTION ROOM IS WARM AND COMFORTABLE. SALES DAILY AT 10:30 A. M., 3 AND 7:30 P. M. COME IN AND PICK UP A FEW OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF YOUR LIFE. EVERYTHING GOING TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. POSITIVELY NOTHING RESERVED. BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

SIG. ROSENFELD.

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,

7-13 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

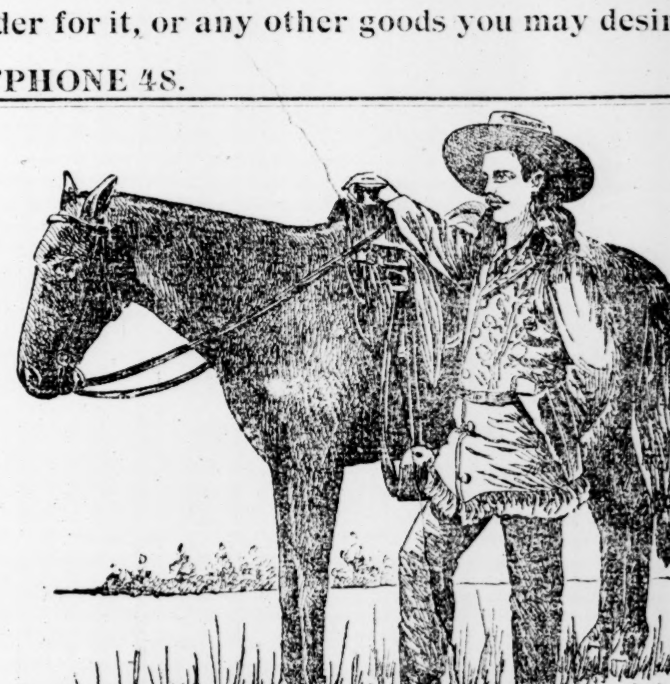
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Liquors, Brandies, Wines, Gins, Beers

and other articles usually kept in a first-class liquor store.

We are distillers of the well-known brand "Stone Mountain" corn whisky. Special attention is invited to this whisky, as it is conceded to be the best corn whisky made in America. Give us a trial order for it, or any other goods you may desire.

'PHONE 48.



Dr. Blue Mountain Joe's Combination Consisting

OF 30 PEOPLE, Corner Edgewood Avenue and Fort Streets.

Two Grand Performances daily; free high rope performance at 2:30 o'clock; matinee immediately after.

Night rope performance, 7 p. m.; stage programme at 8 o'clock sharp.

Admission, 10c.; reserved seats 10c. extra to one desiring them.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust and Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blabon, of Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

E. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $160.000. Charter Liability, $320,000.

Transact a general Banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left six months. 1y

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, $300,000.00. . . . . Assets January 1. 1891, $1,025,506,21

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

SMITH, OF NOWHERE.

That's the Only Address the Strange Crank Will Give.

BEFORE THE RECORDER YESTERDAY

Judge Calhoun Made No Disposition of the Case, and It Is Likely That a Writ of Lunacy Will Be Taken Out.

"Smith, of Nowhere," the crank, who assaulted Mr. J. J. Skinner in the Young Men's Christian Association reading rooms, is an anomaly in the eyes of Recorder Calhoun and the policemen. With a persistency that can neither be shaken by persuasion, threats or entreaty he steadily refuses to divulge anything about himself, meeting all inquiries with quick and artful answers.

He answered to the name of M. C. Smith in police court yesterday afternoon, and stepped out of the prison room into the space in front of the recorder's stand in a half dazed, half frightened way. He seemed rather shaky about the knees, but maintained an outward coolness.

The spectators banked in the rear of the courtroom gazed curiously at the tall, well-dressed figure of the man at the bar. He stood silently waiting for the judge to proceed with the case. He was neatly dressed and showed no signs of his night's incarceration.

Mr. J. J. Skinner, the gentleman who received the force of the strange man's outburst in the shape of blows, and a young man who witnessed it appeared as witnesses. Mr. Skinner told about the occurrence in a few graphic sentences.

"I was sitting at a table in the Young Men's Christian Association reading room yesterday afternoon, reading a magazine," said he, "I had noticed this gentleman for some time sitting near me. Suddenly he sprang up and jumping at me shouted, 'what are you doing?' and at the same time struck me twice over the head very heavily. I jumped out of his way and he hammered me on the back. I saw that he was crazy or was a crank and I watched him for a moment. He left the building and this young man here followed him while I went for an officer."

Sergeant Ozburn told about the arrest and the subsequent searching of Smith at police headquarters:

"He was buying a pistol at Clarke's when I arrested him," said Sergeant Ozburn, "and seemed somewhat flattered about something. He offered no resistance, however, and I got him to headquarters without trouble. When he was searched two bottles of laudanum were found in his pocket. I think he intended to kill himself and would probably have done so had he not been arrested. I think he is crazy or a crank and is too dangerous to be allowed to run at large."

"What do you say, Mr. Smith?" asked the judge turning to the prisoner, who had stood impassively by during the delivery of the testimony without showing any sign of emotion.

"That's true," he said rather hastily, "I did it. I plead guilty."

"Well, what have you to say about it?" the judge asked.

"Nothing, sir. I have no defense to make."

"Where are you from, Mr. Smith?"

"I have no home at present, sir. I'm from nowhere."

"Well, where have you been living?" the judge persisted.

"I have had a great many homes recently, sir," Smith answered quietly.

"Well, why did you strike this gentleman? Answer that."

"I have no defense to make, sir."

"But I insist upon knowing. I must know to decide this case. Why did you strike Mr. Skinner?"

"I have nothing to say, sir. Fine me. I have no defense to make. The charge is true."

Seeing that it was a waste of time to question the prisoner the judge ordered Bailiff Parish to carry Smith back to the prison room. The mysterious prisoner followed without a word, as if relieved and glad to get away. Judge Calhoun stated that he did not think Smith a proper subject to be fined, as he was too dangerous to be at large.

He had a conference with the police authorities after court adjourned and advised that a warrant for lunacy be sworn out against Smith. The officers all believe that it would be dangerous to set him free. It is more than likely that Sergeant Ozburn will go before Ordinary Calhoun and take out a writ of lunacy for Smith today.

After his trial Smith was carried back to his cell. He was given one of the best cells in the prison and made as comfortable as possible. He seemed very nervous during yesterday afternoon and had but little to say. He prefers absolute quiet, and while he answers all questions courteously, he is evidently bored by any sort of inquiries and is immovably determined to tell nothing of himself. The strength he displays in carrying out this resolution is something admirable. No amount of argument or persuasion can move him from the stand he has taken.

"Excuse me, please, but I have no friends who can help me," is his answer to all questions about himself, "and it's no use to tell where my relatives are. I haven't a friend in the world. I have no home. No one can help me. I thank you."

Patrolman Martin says Smith went to a colored Baptist church on Wheat street last Saturday night and wanted to preach. He talked with Martin and Eddleman at that time and they put him down as a crank. It is evident that Smith's mind has run a great deal upon religious thought. Three books found in his pocket are filled with his queer philosophy. His writings evince unmistakable scholarship.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

Let the People Answer—Thousands of Cures Reported.

Emma Franke, Lohmersburg, Barry co., Mo., had chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat. Part of the time was confined to the bed. She took three bottles of Pe-ru-na, and today is well. She says: "The world could not buy my fortune." Mrs. J. Koeller, Rockford, Ill., says: "I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na to all suffering from that dread disease, catarrh." Mrs. Mary Alexander, Piper City, Ill., had bronchial catarrh for seven years. Three bottles of Pe-ru-na cured her. She says: "I can heartily say that I believe Pe-ru-na saved my life." B. Martens, Sigel, Wis., writes that his wife had had catarrh for a long time. Physicians and medicines did her no good. Five bottles of Pe-ru-na cured her. In a recent letter he states: "My wife looks like a new woman. We cannot say half enough in praise of Pe-ru-na." Mrs. Benolt, 131 Pleasant street, Cincinnati, O., says: "The doctors said I had catarrh. They did me no good. Four bottles of Pe-ru-na cured me. I feel years younger." May Massay, Clinton, Tex., writes: "Pe-ru-na is second to none. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering with catarrh."

For the latest book on catarrh, coughs, colds and consumption, send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Climatic Diseases."

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in several cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

Hot Air Furnaces.

We can sell you one very low. We can also thoroughly repair and put up your old one. Moncrief, Dowman & Co., 57 Forsyth Street. 'Phone 525.

KATE RACKER IN JAIL

The Picturesque Army Woman Given a Trial.

MANY SOLDIERS ARE DISTURBED.

Detective Crim Found a Box of Pawned Clothing and They Fear They Are in for It.

Kate Racker, the picturesque half-Indian, half Caucasian, whose crooked career has often led her to prison doors, was yesterday committed to jail on a United States charge of furnishing whisky to Uncle Sam's army boys and taking the government's property in pawn. She went to jail, unable to give bond.

This disposes of one branch of this muchly mixed case for a time, but the aftermath promises to be fuller of events and incidents of an unpleasant character than the past has been.

Detective Crim worked up the case against the Racker woman and the two negro women who are still confined at police headquarters and secured the evidence which bound her over. He says he has sufficient evidence to convict her at the final trial and the indications are that she will get a good long sentence in the government prison.

Kate Racker is quite a striking character among the many unsavory characters that come to the surface in police circles. She first came upon the stage ten years ago and more when the army barracks were located in the western part of the city, and like the Georgia weekly editor, she came to stay. She has been here since, and she has been raising more or less racket.

She seems to have a strong devotion to the army and years ago married a private. When the barracks were located at Fort McPherson she was not slow to follow, and her presence was felt in numerous absentees from the fort at night and their return at a late hour generally in a state of intoxication. The matter became a great nuisance to the officers in charge at the fort.

Colonel Livingston, the post commandant, took every step within the limit of his jurisdiction to stamp out the trouble, but his efforts were futile. He referred the matter to the government, so grave did it become, and an appropriation was made by the war department to defray the expenses of ridding the fort of the pestiferous places.

Detectives Crim and Ethridge were given the job, and were but a short time in securing the desired evidence. Their breezy experience in raiding the place has been told in The Constitution. The day after the skirmish at Kate Racker's house Detective Crim returned to the scene of the encounter and searched the place thoroughly. He found a regular army clothing supply. An entire trunkful of soldiers' garments, including every garment worn by soldiers, was found.

Coats, pants, caps, belts and other garments were securely packed in the big trunk and each garment was marked with a tag bearing the name of the owner. Detective Crim carried the clothing to police headquarters and made a list of the names of the soldiers to whom the clothing belonged. Colonel Livingston was notified that the clothing was at police headquarters and he sent the adjutant for it. It was delivered into the hands of the army official.

The discovery of the clothing had an effect strangely disquieting to the soldiers at the fort. All of them that had ever visited the place kept by Kate Racker felt a decided twinge of uneasiness and at once set about to discover if their names were among those obtained by the officers. The consciously guilty repaired at once to police headquarters and in a troubled way stated that they had had stolen from them several articles of clothing which might, by some strange chance, be in the lot of goods recovered by the detectives. Many disturbed soldiers called at police headquarters and inquire about the clothing.

The affair has created quite a stir at the barracks. The rumors of prosecutions and courtmartials have been numerous, and the heads of those festive soldiers who were accustomed to frequenting Kate Racker's place have been resting but poorly.

POLICE NEWS CONDENSED.

Will Williams is a jet black negro who finished a sentence in the state penitentiary only a few months ago. Yesterday he entered a Decatur street barroom, and with drawn knife challenged every one inside the place to fight. He singled out the biggest man in the saloon, a heavily built yellow negro, and walking up to him cursed him loudly. The negro made no response and Williams drew back the hand holding the knife and struck the other negro a powerful blow on the head. The knife made an ugly wound and brought the blood freely. Patrolman Mewburn was called in and stopped the fight. Williams resisted desperately and but for the assistance of other persons in the saloon the officer would have had trouble with his prisoner. Recorder Calhoun bound Williams over to the superior court for stabbing yesterday afternoon.

Ten days ago Jerry Shorter, an Atlanta negro, burglarized the residence of Mr. S. C. Caldwell, a wholesale grocer of Gadsden, Ala., and stole a large number of things. Mr. Caldwell wrote a letter to the police of this city asking for Shorter's arrest, as he desired to prosecute him in that city, and yesterday afternoon Patrolman Dodd caught the offender and lodged him in the police station.

Thursday afternoon a young negro boy snatched a fine pair of opera glasses from Miss Annie Morrison at the corner of Trinity avenue and Crew street and ran. A description of the negro and the opera glasses was left at police headquarters. Yesterday afternoon Patrolman Barrett, of the mounted force, found the glasses in the possession of a young negro boy about two blocks from the place where the thief snatched them. The young negro said he bought them from Will Williams, a small negro about his own age. Will Williams was arrested and locked up. He strenuously denies being guilty of the charge, but the officers feel sure that he is the right party.

Mr. Edgar Fuller, the grocer, returned to his home just outside the city limits yesterday afternoon late and found it tenanted by a burglar, who was helping himself to whatever pleased his fancy or his sense of value. The burglar, a big yellow negro, was held at bay, while a message was sent to police headquarters asking that officers be sent out to take charge of the housebreaker. Some delay was experienced in starting the officers and when Patrolmen McCarlor and Flynn reached the place the burglar had evaded his captors and made his escape.

Nicholas Weber, a white tailor whose place of business is on Peters street, was sent to the state asylum at Milledgeville yesterday. Weber is about fifty-five years old and has conducted a place on Peters street for several years. Recently he has shown signs of decaying intellect, and a writ of lunacy was taken out for him. He was carried before the ordinary and adjudged insane.

Patrolman Conn last night recovered a watch stolen from Motorman Kerr, of the Consolidated line, two months ago. Kerr was passing along Decatur street when his attention was arrested by the sight of his watch in a show window. He went to police headquarters, reported the case to Patrolman Conn and in a few minutes had his watch.

DR. HAMMOND TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

He Will Hold a Childrens' Mass Meeting at Grace Church.

For the past several afternoons Dr. Hammond has conducted services for children at the Boulevard Methodist church. The attendance has been very large and the meetings greatly blessed. Sunday afternoon this distinguished evangelist to children will conduct a union mass meeting for children, parents and school teachers at the First Methodist church. All ministers, Sunday school superintendents, parents, children and young people are cordially invited. Services begin at 4 o'clock p. m. promptly. Mr. Hammond has preached the gospel to children over many [illegible] and his books are printed in several [illegible]ges appealing for the early conversion [illegible]dren. Sunday will be the last opportunity [illegible] to hear him in our city.

IN THE STATE'S HANDS

Judge Newman Orders the Receivers to Turn Over the Northeastern.

THE FORMAL ORDER OF THE COURT

Other News of the Day in the Capitol Departments—A Number of Pardon Orders—Sholarships Awarded.

The receivers of the Richmond and Danville Company have been ordered to turn over to the state the Northeastern railroad.

The formal order was passed by Judge Newman yesterday morning at the request of Attorney General Terrell, representing the state.

The full order is as follows:

Central Trust Company of New York vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, et al. No. —. In Equity; in United States Circuit, for Northern District of Georgia.

Upon considering the petition of Rufus K. Reaves, as agent of the state of Georgia under appointment of His Excellency William J. Northen, governor of said state, and the proclamation of said governor of date the 15th instant, taking possession of the Northeastern Railroad Company under the tenth provision of the charter of said company:

It is ordered, considered and decreed that Samuel Spencer, F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, the receivers of the property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company under appointment from this court of date July 29, 1893, be directed to surrender the possession and control of the line of the Northeastern Railroad Company, and of all the engines, cars, equipments and other personal property of said company of which they may have assumed possession and control under the order of appointment aforesaid, to the said Rufus K. Reaves, as agent of the state of Georgia, and that the said Samuel Spencer, F. W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster be hereby discharged from any further liability or responsibility in connection with the control or operation of the line of said Northeastern Railroad Company, and of any property owned by it.

This order is passed after notice to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and the receivers aforesaid, who are now present in court through their counsel, Henry Jackson, making no objection thereto.

Order signed in open court, this November 17, 1893. WILLIAM T. NEWMAN,
United States Judge Presiding.

Filed in clerk's office 17th day of November, 1893. O. C. FULLER, Clerk.

United States of America, Northern District of Georgia, ss.

I, O. C. Fuller, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in and for the Northern District of Georgia, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing printing and writing is a true, full, correct and complete copy of the original order for receivers to deliver possession to R. K. Reaves, on file and remaining of record in my office, in the matter of the Central Trust Company of New York vs. Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of the said court, at Atlanta, Ga., this the 17th day of November, A. D. 1893. (Seal.) O. C. FULLER, Clerk.

Some Pardons Issued.

The governor granted six pardons yesterday, refused three, and restored citizenship to one man, who applied for it.

Among those pardoned was Ben Allen, convicted of arson in Wilkes county and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Allen was convicted upon the statement of the man who was jointly convicted with him, and of whose guilt there was no question. Judge McWhorter and Solicitor Howard wrote the governor that, in their opinion, the man was improperly convicted, and is, therefore, illegally incarcerated in the penitentiary. It seems that no effort was made to get a new trial for Allen, and, under the law, the judge could do nothing but sentence him.

John Barlow, an old-time, hard-working, otherwise honest negro, let the natural penchant for chickens get the better of his judgment. He had cut some wood for a party who refused to pay him for it, and, "jes natchly," he took two chickens belonging to the person who owed him as settlement for the debt. It was technically a case of burglary, and a hard-hearted jury said he was guilty. Clerk Frank Myers presented the facts in the case to the governor. Judge Clark and Solicitor Hill joining in request for his pardon. He had served two years for those chickens, and, as the penitentiary lessees testified to the excellent character of the old negro, the governor agreed that he had been punished enough, and granted the pardon.

Alf Janett was convicted of murder in Banks county, in 1881. He was one of a crowd of forty, or more, in a general fight in which somebody was killed. Subsequent developments make it doubtful whether Janett was guilty of murder, and it is claimed that if he had engaged adequate counsel he would never have been convicted. The petition for pardon was numerously signed, and the governor granted it.

Walter Glover, of Bibb, has served sixteen years of a life sentence, and it was shown that his career in the penitentiary and the circumstances surrounding his case warranted his pardon, which was granted.

Annie Lucas, in the chaingang of Dooly county for stealing, was granted a pardon on the request of the judge. It is stated that the woman is about to become a mother.

Lee Whitmore, Jr., sent up in April for twelve months for running a blind tiger, was pardoned. His health is such that he can do no work, and, unless pardoned, might die in the chaingang.

Pardons were refused to N. J. Phinazee, of Monroe county, convicted of running a blind tiger; Edward Phillips, of Newton, convicted in three cases of blind tiger, and John Bentley, of DeKalb, sent up for two years for forgery.

John Ellis, of Macon county, was restored to citizenship.

The Peabody Scholarships.

State School Commissioner Bradwell yesterday issued the formal papers extending to Miss Stella Steinheimer a Peabody scholarship.

This is the scholarship awarded by Dr. Payne and Dr. Curry to the graduate of the Girls' High school whom the Alumnae Society of the school might designate. The alumnae met Thursday night and selected Miss Steinheimer from the five applicants for the much-coveted prize, and yesterday she, with Mrs. Albert Cox, president of the Alumnae Society, and Miss Nettie Sargeant, principal of the school, called on Commissioner Bradwell, who issued the commission.

During the past week, Commissioner Bradwell made two other appointments to fill vacancies that have recently occurred in Georgia's list. The fortunate appointees were K. T. Affriend, of Hancock, and W. H. Whitehead of Milton.

Under the rules of the trustees of the Peabody fund, whenever a vacancy occurs, one of the Georgia students at Nashville who is paying her way is appointed. There are twenty-three Georgia students at Nashville paying their way, hoping to be so fortunate as to secure scholarships another year.

BASE BALL.

A New and Novel Game by a Professional Ball Player.

Mr. John M. Miller, 39 Marietta street, has just received a very large shipment of "Zame's Great Baseball Game," which was designed by Cleveland, Ohio's well-known catcher, who is now giving his entire time to its manufacture. This game is played with a ball and bat—no cards—but a genuine, good, skillful game, that is entirely new and great, a novelty, and is having a very great sale.

The regular price is $2, but Mr. Miller is selling a limited quantity at $1.25 to introduce and advertise it before the holiday trade sets in. nov 19—1y

Saxbey's Query to Ingersoll.

This beautiful song (words and music, regular sheet music size), will be mailed to any one enclosing 5 cents in stamps to D. G. Edwards, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, Cincinnati, O. nov17—3t

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Richmond and Danville Railroad.

On and after Sunday, November 19th, the United States Fast Mail train, No. 36 of the Richmond and Danville railroad, will leave Atlanta at 5:15 p. m. daily, city time, instead of 5:45 p. m., as at present. This train will continue to run solid to Washington, D. C., carrying through Pullman palace sleeping car from Atlanta to New York.

Also the "Air-Line Belle" will, on and after Monday, November 20th, leave Atlanta at 4 p. m., city time, daily except Sundays, when this train will leave at 2:30 p. m., city time.

For further information call on W. H. Taylor, D. P. A.; A. A. Vernoy, P. A., or C. B. Sergeant, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

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PERSONAL

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

MR. HOOPER ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS.

He Will Address the Saturday Night Club on the Subject of "The English Language."

At the meeting of the Young Men's Saturday Night Club this evening, in the Church of Our Father, Mr. Hooper Alexander will address the club, his subject being "The English Language."

Mr. Alexander's ability, both as a literatteur and a speaker, is well known in this city and throughout the state. He will doubtless be greeted by a large audience on this occasion. The club most cordially invites its friends to be present at the meeting. There will also be held a short debate on the subject of "National Banks."

On next Saturday evening Mr. J. W. Goldsmith has consented to read a paper before the club. He will speak upon the subject of "Finance."

Railroad Y. M. C. A.

On account of the very general interest now centering in the meetings at the central Young Men's Christian Association building and the mass meeting for men to be held there tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, there will be no meeting at the railroad rooms at the usual hour on Sunday.

All the railroad men are requested to go to the central building, corner of Walnut and Pryor streets, tomorrow at 3 o'clock p. m. and hear Colonel H. H. Hadley, of New York, an evangelist of remarkable power, who is conducting a series of services there that is stirring Atlanta through and through. Don't fail to hear this man of God.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia Before retiring—Trial bottle 10c.

BAD BLOOD Is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the Blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. removes all taint of whatsoever origin, and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with malarial poison that life lost all its charms; I tried mercurial and Potash remedies, but could get no relief; A few bottles of S. S. S. made a complete and permanent cure. J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MADE PURE

CONFIDENCE.

All patients who place their cases in the hands of

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

can rest assured that everything will be strictly confidential. This, together with the fact that they are considered to be Atlanta's leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, guarantees to patients that they will be cured in the shortest possible time consistent with safe and expert methods. Consultation free.

SPECIALTIES Syphilis, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Psoriasis, Moles, Birth Marks, Superfluous Hair, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

CATARRH throat, lung, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, etc., diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. Troubles of this character relieved at once; cures effected as soon as possible.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY AND URINARY weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brickdust or white; pain while urinating, frequency of: Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

PRIVATE diseases, gleet, stricture, gonorrhea, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, tenderness, swellings, weakness of organs, and piles, fistula, rupture quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both of young and middle-aged men a specialty. Theawful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy, weakness of both body and brain, unfitting one for study, business and marriage, treated with success. Get cured and be a man.

LADIES If you are suffering from persistent headache, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex you should call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. without delay.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult them at once, as their great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment. Call or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., rooms 34 and 35, Inman building.
Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6, and 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.
Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No 1 for man; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases.

Underwear.

With warm, winning woolen wear,
We would wrap the whole wide world;
Woof and warp of warmest wool
Willingly withstands winter's wildest wrath.
Washerwomen will wring and with
Warmest water writhe—
Without wincing these wondrous
Workman-like weaves.
Why wait, and wheeze, wanting warm wool?
When ours (woven for wiriness of wear),
We warrant would be welcome anywhere.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart,
CLOTHIERS,
26 Whitehall Street.

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Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods Fair dealings and bottom prices.
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DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, November 17 and 18. Matinee Saturday, 2:30 o'clock.

Eugene Tompkins' Spectacular Ballet Revelation,

The Black Crook.

150 PEOPLE 150

BEAUTIFUL BALLETS. MAJESTIC MARCHES.
ALL LIFE—NOT A DULL MOMENT.
The Original French Quadrille Dancers. MARDO, the Marvelous—The Bowery Ballet—Ballet of Popular Airs—The Birth of the Rainbow—The Gorgeous Transformation Scene!

LIFE.

Prices: $1.50 to 25c.; Matinee Prices, $1 to 25c.

2 Performances. 2

Two Performances, Monday, November 20th. Matinee Monday 2:30 o'clock.
C. N. BERTRAM'S

Pulse of New York

WITH ITS

CARLOAD OF SCENERY AND EFFECTS

The Great Steam Pile Driver, the exciting Elevated Railroad scene, the Illuminated Brooklyn Bridge and brightest

CARRIE SWEENEY

at every performance.

FIRST TIME HERE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 21st and 22d. Matinee Wednesday 2:30.

McDONOUGH & KENNEDY'S

Elaborate Production of the

FAMOUS ROMANTIC DRAMA

"SIBERIA,"

By the Late Bartley Campbell. Now on its twelfth consecutive year of unprecedented success.
Original New York Company.
New and Picturesque Scenery.

Edgewood Ave. Theater.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Two Nights and Wednesday Matinee, Commencing Tuesday, November 21st.

FAY TEMPLETON

and her Grand Operatic Organization of over sixty artists, including Annie Meyers, Richard F. Carroll, John E. Brand, William Blaisdell and a [illegible]

Chorus of 50 Voices.

No advance in prices; secure seats at Beerman's, cor. Peachtree and Decatur sts.
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IS THE LAST CHANCE TO JOIN

Prof. A. Loisette's

MEMORY CLASS.

TICKETS CAN BE SECURED

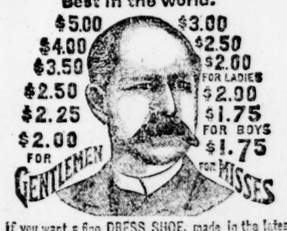
— AT —

Phillips & Crews' Music Hall.

Up to 8 o'clock this evening.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



$5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 $2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN
$3.00 $2.50 $2.00 FOR LADIES $2.00 $1.75 FOR BOYS $1.75 FOR MISSES

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS. Sold by
THOMAS GOODMAN COMPANY.
C. C. RODGERS.
151 Decatur St., Corner Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

WARM AND WOOLLY

That's the pleasantest kind of sensation these chillydays. It is a question of $2 between you and a cold. For $2 you can have the good sensible, substantial Scotch wool Underwear. For $3 you can have very good Merino. Other grades, of course—some higher, some lower. If you have more dollars to spend you can have your choice of the very best markets the world affords. Money spent in Underwear is health—Health is money saved—better than money.

GLOVES.

A variety of very desirable and stylish Gloves that are meeting with strong recognition.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
38 Whitehall.

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MF'G. CO.

ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF TIN PLATE,

Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.

—CARRIED IN STOCK.—

Tin Plate, Solder, Pig and Bar Tin, Pig and Bar Lead, Ingot Copper, Antimony, Spelter, Long Eave Gutter, no ductor Pipe.
Galvanized Sheet Iron, Black Sheet Iron, Russia Sheet Iron, Planished Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Wire, Tinners' Trimmings, Tinners' Tools and Machine.
Pieced Tinware, Stamped Tinware, Japanned Tinware, Galvanized Ironware, Agate and Graniteware, Stoves, Stove Furniture, Grates and House Furnishing goods generally

W. R. HOYT,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Headquarters for

Raisins,
Currants,
Citron,
Lemon Peel,
Figs,
Shelled Almonds,
Nuts,
And all kinds of Fancy and Staple Groceries.

W. R. HOYT,

90 WHITEHALL

And 325 to 329 Peachtree.

BARGAINS

FOR THE LITTLE ONES,

Bargains for the Young and Old, Bargains for Everybody.

$20,000 worth of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Club Bags, Purses, Pocketbooks and Fancy Goods to go at half price.

TO BE SLAUGHTERED!

TO BE BUTCHERED!

From November 6th on we throw at your feet:

3,000 Bridal Trunks at $9; old price, $15.

400 flat-top Dress Trunks at $5; old price, $9.50.

350 36-inch Zinc Trunks at $3; old price, $5.00.

5,000 Club Bags at $1; old price, $1.75.

5,000 extra Valises at $2; old price, $4.

3,000 Ladies' Hand Bags at 25c; old price, 75c.

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Get after him, one and all,
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Just get after the old man and make him come down and see us. A large stock of Mantels, Grates and Tiles always on hand.
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MAJ. TOON'S FUNERAL

A Bunch of Ripened Wheat Is Placed on the Casket.

AT THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

Dr. Spalding, Dr. Gwin and General Evans Conduct the Funeral—Interment at Oakland Cemetery.

Over the casket of Major J. J. Toon, as it reposed in front of the pulpit of the Second Baptist church yesterday afternoon, was placed a bunch of ripened wheat.

Around it were many floral offerings, in the nature of wreaths and other beautiful emblems, but the bunch of wheat, from its golden color, as well as the novelty of its being on the casket, focalized the attention of the congregation.

It was a sermon in itself, and the man of God, as he referred to the advanced age of Major Toon and the mellow maturity of Christian living to which the hand of God had led him, pointed with a simple gesture to the bunch of ripened wheat, and the moral of the old man's life was pointed.

At the Second Baptist.

The funeral of Major Toon occurred from the Second Baptist church yesterday afterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The beautiful sanctuary was well filled with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, many of whom had known him in Atlanta for the last thirty years.

Directly behind the casket, as the funeral procession entered the door of the church, walked an escort from the Confederate Veterans' Association of this city, of which Major Toon was an active and loyal member.

Only a month ago the anniversary exercises of the Confederate Veterans' Association were held at the Second Baptist church and Major Toon was among the old soldiers present, who listened to the beautiful address of Dr. S. A. Goodwin, of Savannah. It was little thought, at that time, that Major Toon, though well advanced in years, would be the first to vanish from the ranks and enter the silent bivouac of the dead.

The funeral exercises yesterday afternoon were solemn and impressive. Dr. McDonald, the pastor of the church, to whom Major Toon was devotedly attached, was unable to conduct the services on account of illness. In his place Rev. A. T. Spalding, Rev. D. W. Gwin and General C. A. Evans, the president of the Confederate Veterans' Association, officiated.

After the singing of an old familiar hymn and the reading of an appropriate passage of scripture, Dr. Spalding, who at one time was pastor of the Second Baptist church, delivered a brief address. He referred to the Christian life and characteristics of Major Toon; his love of the church and especially the denomination to which he belonged. He was simple in his worship, believing that inward piety was more acceptable to God than outward demonstration. He was an upright citizen and illustrated his religion not only in the sanctuary, but along the highway and among the gatherings of his fellowmen. He was liberal and kind-hearted, and was the first to pay up his entire subscription to the building of the new church.

Dr. Gwin followed Dr. Spalding in another brief address. He had known Major Toon for a number of years, and the families which they represented were very closely related. He referred to his virtues as a public man and a citizen; the loyalty with which he served his denomination as the proprietor, at one time, of The Christian Index. It was largely through his able management that the paper was made such a power in the land.

General Evans made the last talk. He spoke of Major Toon as a good soldier, and emphasized the esteem in which he was held by his late comrades. He was faithful as a soldier of the lost cause, and above all he was faithful in the army of Christ. Only a few days before he had said to Major Toon, "God bless you." That blessing had been fully realized, and the cares of earth all laid aside, he had passed beyond the river to rest in the clover fields of God.

After the singing of another familiar hymn, Dr. Spalding announced that the service would be concluded at the grave. The interment occurred at Oakland cemetery, and there, as the evening was beginning to weave its shadows, the ashes of this good man were lovingly committed to the sod.

Letter from Mr. Peterson.

Mr. J. S. Peterson, who was well acquainted with Major Toon, writes an interesting letter to The Constitution in regard to the life of the deceased. He states that Major Toon was not a member of the Pioneer Society, though an old citizen of Atlanta.

The following is Mr. Peterson's letter:

Major J. J. Toon.

Editor Constitution: Disclaiming all desire or intention to say one word disparaging of the life and services of my late esteemed friend, Major J. J. Toon, the truth of history, as well as simple justice to others, demands that a few inaccuracies in the brief sketches of his life which have appeared should be corrected.

First, The Christian Index was not founded by Mr. Toon, but by that eminent divine, Rev. Jesse Mercer, and first published in Penfield, Ga. After Mr. Toon bought the Franklin Publishing House plant, a Baptist paper published by Rev. Jesse Wood and John H. Rice was merged into The Christian Index, which they bought.

Second, the Franklin Publishing House was established in 1859 by Colonel C. R. Hanleiter, who, late in 1860, sold an interest to John H. Rice and others. In 1862, the establishment was sold to Mr. Toon, who sold it after the war.

Third, The Commonwealth was established, in 1861, on the co-operation plan, by seven practical newspaper men, and in August, 1863, was sold to Colonel Sperry, of The Knoxville, Tenn., Register (refused to Atlanta), and was merged into that paper. During its existence, it was conducted by the writer. Mr. Toon never had any connection with it.

Fourth, In the spring of 1867, Mr. Toon started The Commercial Bulletin (not The Commercial Advertiser, as stated); Mr. H. T. Phillips, editor; Colonel J. Troup Taylor, as assistant, and the undersigned as commercial editor.

Fifth, Mr. Toon was not a member of the Pioneer Citizens' Society. He was not eligible under the constitution when the society was organized. He became so last year, but never applied for membership.

The writer unreservedly endorses all the good things said about this estimable and exemplary Christian, and, with his many other friends, deplores his departure.

J. S. PETERSON.

Coughs and Colds. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. *Sold only in boxes.*

Wanted, Wood Turners.

I want to contract with a first-class wood turner to turn and bore perch columns by the thousand; to be turned out of cypress; parties to furnish their own power; can give work all winter. Address
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nov14-4t-eod

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You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from $4 to $6 by sitting now for a dozen of my finest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever left my establishment, and your worry as to how to provide presents will be over.

Also, a special reduction on life-size crayon portraits for the holidays. Place your order at once or you will be too late.
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Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings.

COLONEL HADLEY'S WONDERFUL REVIVAL.

Twenty-Two Converts Were Added to the List Last Night.

The meetings of Colonel Hadley, at the Young Men's Christian Association, are perhaps the most unique, and, in many respects, the most remarkable ever held in this city.

Colonel Hadley is a man of exceptional ability, and added to the magnetism of his eloquence is simply irresistible. His method of conducting a revival is different from that of any one who has ever been to Atlanta. His own conversion, from a life of wild and reckless dissipation, is a most potential factor of the influence which he exercises over his congregation.

Last night Colonel Hadley, at the beginning of the service, called upon those who wished to turn over a new leaf to come forward. Twenty-two men responded to this invitation, and at the close of the meeting every one of these professed conversion. In addition to this, quite a large number asked for the prayers of the Christian people present.

It is doubtful if a more remarkable meeting was ever held in Atlanta than the one that was conducted by Colonel Hadley at the Christian association last night. The lecture room will not be sufficient to accommodate the crowd that will attend this evening.

Colonel Hadley will talk on the subject: "How Men Out of Work Can Secure Employment;" and he will give the topic a pointed and spiritual application. The meeting tonight will be for men only. There will be a meeting for everybody to attend this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Tomorrow afternoon Colonel Hadley will review his own life and narrate the remarkable manner in which he was converted. He is now the superintendent of the St. Bartholomew's mission in New York city.

CUSTOM HOUSE CURRENTS.

The suit of Rebecca L. Hodnett against W. H. H. Morrow for defamation of character and alleged injury resulting therefrom, amounting to $25,000, was taken up in the United States court yesterday morning. There was not a sufficient number of talesmen on hand, however, and a jury could not be impanneled to try the case. It was accordingly deferred until next Monday morning, at which time the case will be taken up and tried. It is one of the most sensational cases on the docket and a number of witnesses will be examined.

In the case of Henry Elliott against Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co. for $20,000, which has been pending in the United States court all this week, and which was decided by Judge Newman yesterday, the jury was directed to return a verdict in favor of the defendant.

An order was granted by Judge Newman yesterday directing the receivers of the Richmond and Danville railroad to turn over the Athens branch to Mr. Rufus K. Reeves, as agent for the state of Georgia.

Hon. R. B. Russell, of Athens, Ga., was yesterday admitted to practice law in the circuit and district courts of the United States.

Judge Newman will not resume the investigation of criminal cases until the second week of December. He is now engaged in the trial of civil issues only.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expelling the impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. It is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Sleepers to Chattanooga.

Commencing Sunday, November 12th, the Western and Atlantic railroad will resume their sleeping car line between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Pullman's finest vestibuled cars will leave Atlanta on train No. 4 at 8:20 p. m., and passengers allowed to remain in sleeper at Chattanooga undisturbed until 7 o'clock next morning and returning sleepers will be placed in the union depot at Chattanooga and passengers can get into their berths at 9 o'clock p. m., although the train will not leave Chattanooga until about 2 a. m., and will arrive in Atlanta at 7 a. m. instead of 7:45 as at present. The berth rate between Atlanta and Chattanooga is only $1.50 instead of $2, the usual charge for a Pullman berth. nov-12-7t

A Cup of Boullion Palitable, Pure, Refreshing and Stimulating . . . . can be made in three minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a quarte teaspoonful (not more) of
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Then add an egg—and some sherry of liked—sesson carefully . . . .

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In disease, any neglect or delay is dangerous. This is peculiarly true of all kidney affections. As soon as the first symptoms appear, treatment should commence.

Dull pain in the back, weakness over the loins or tenderness upon pressure, scanty or reddish urine, cloude after standing, brick dust deposit, albumen or uric acid reaction, smarting or burning pains in passing water, etc., etc., are danger signals, and should be promptly heeded.

Stuart's Gin and Buchu
is the remedy you need. By its use you do not have to lie up for treatment. You can follow your usual avocation, and also get well.

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Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes' spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.
HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

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Bargains in all styles
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Call early and get your choice.
Opportunity of a lifetime.

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